

that they no longer have relatives or friends able to look after them temporarily. As they were permitted to leave Germany with only ten marks (about \$1.50), virtually all of these refugees, Polish Jews, were public charges.

Polish officials were permitting the refugees to settle wherever they desired, but because of their destitution most of them were unable to leave the border stations.

## Poles and Nazis Negotiate Fate Of 9,000 Jews

**Victims on Border Await Passport Decision While Reich Bars Re-entry of 13,000 Already Deported**

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP).—About 9,000 Polish Jews were huddled in temporary quarters tonight on the German side of the Polish frontier, anxiously awaiting the outcome of negotiations at Warsaw tomorrow between Germany and Poland. They hoped their lot might be more favorable than that of the estimated 13,000 Poles, mostly Jews, who were hustled across the border into Poland up to last Saturday midnight.

It appeared that these 13,000 would not be permitted to return to Germany. Having been conveyed across the frontier they were regarded as "checked out," and re-entry would be considered illegal return of undesirable, deported aliens.

Unless Poland has powerful arguments to advance for those already returned to their homeland it seemed likely the diplomatic conversations would center on those who were quartered at the border, but had not yet been taken across when a truce was called in the movement. The estimated 9,000 awaiting determination of their fate were mostly men.

Germany has been represented as fearing thousands of Poles living in the Reich were about to lose their citizenship under a Polish regulation requiring revalidation by last Saturday at midnight of all Polish passports held abroad.

## GERMANY SAYS TRIANON PACT FACES REVISION

**Berlin Announces Treaty**

## Will Figure in Talks Over Hungary.

**POWERS CONFER WEDNESDAY**

**Bulgarians Launch Drive to Regain Territory—Poles Are Accused by Czechs.**

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office organ declared today that revision of the Trianon treaty, which fixed Hungary's post-war boundaries, would play an "essential role" in the Vienna conference Wednesday in which Italy and Germany will arbitrate Hungary's territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

The Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz declared that the Trianon treaty had violated Woodrow Wilson's principles and that "it is a question of correcting these injustices and returning to the Magyar (Hungarian) people what was stolen from them in flagrant violation of ethnological principles."

Meanwhile German circles emphasized that Germany and Italy would settle the Hungarian-Czechoslovak problem without help from the two other Munich Powers, Britain and France.

The Trianon treaty of 1920, in which Hungary accepted terms dictated by the victorious allied Powers, gave slices of Hungarian territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

### Wide Appeasement Planned.

Rumania and Yugoslavia, on the allied side, received much larger areas than did Czechoslovakia, but no mention was made of those two nations in the Foreign Office organ's broad statement of German policy. Officially neither of them—Czechoslovakia's neighbors and allies in the Little Entente—have been named as likely to come under the arbitrator's knife at Vienna. But the Korrespondenz indicated that questions to be settled went far beyond the limited question of the new boundary of the Hungarian-Slovak border and that appeasement must be brought to the whole Danubian area.

"Two major Powers (Germany and Italy) have a manifest interest in a stable, fruitful solution of the situation in Central Europe," the publication said. "One must expect therefore an equitable arbitration decision which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

The settlement will not be easy, the organ said, adding that nationality must be the basis of settlement as it was in the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany. It continued:

"The example given by the Reich in not putting extreme interpretations on ethnological grounds, although it would manifestly have been justified in doing so, gives the Reich the right to suppose that the two powers in question will give proof of the same wisdom."

Czechoslovak and Hungary, unable by themselves to resolve Hungarian claims to Czechoslovak territory because of predominant Hungarian population, accepted invitations to meet with representatives of the Fascist powers in Vienna on Wednesday. The two disputants asked the arbitration last week.

The Hungarian claims grew from circumstances of the Munich accord of October 1, by which Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany agreed that Czechoslovakia should give to Germany Czechoslovak Sudeten areas. The Munich accord provided also that if Hungary did not reach an agreement with Czechoslovakia on similar claims to territory within three months, the four powers should confer again.

An official announcement here yesterday, however, said only the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy would meet with the Foreign Ministers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The chief issue appeared to be who should possess Bratislava, Munkacs, Kassa and Nitra, border cities now on the Czechoslovak side of the line.

## Bulgaria to Demand Territory

**Campaign Seen to Regain Regions Lost in World War—Premier Meets Yugoslav.**

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Bulgaria apparently is ready today with a campaign to regain territories lost in the world war.

Stolcho Moshanoff, President of the National Assembly, said in an address yesterday that Bulgaria would demand the territories, and added:

"We want a peaceful revision of the peace treaty. Let this not frighten our neighbors. It is our right and we will never relinquish our claims."

Bulgaria lost territory to Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece. There have been recent rumors of an agreement among the three countries to revise frontiers in favor of Bulgaria.

### Premiers In Conference.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Premiers Dr. Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia and George Klosselvanoff of Bulgaria met today in the Serbian city of Nis to "dis-

cuss the situation created by the Munich accord," it was reported officially.

Yugoslav diplomatic circles interpreted this to mean that both Premiers were determined to assure continued friendly relations of their countries despite Bulgarian demands for territorial revision.

**Hungary Expects Early Gains.**  
BUDAPEST, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The foreign office spokesman today said Hungary definitely expected to begin occupation of Slovak territory in Czechoslovakia within one week.

Hungarians hoped the mixed arbitration commission, to meet in Vienna Wednesday, would order immediate occupation by Hungarian troops.

Hungarian and Czechoslovak experts are expected to meet at Bratislava tomorrow to discuss evacuation and occupation details.

**Czechs Accuse Poles.**  
PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak General Staff today accused Poland of provoking disorders in Ruthenia, easternmost section of the dwindling republic, by sending organized bands of terrorists across the northern frontiers.

A statement from military headquarters asserted that Polish Army officers were directing the activities of these bands. Officials said that the information came from men captured in fighting between

## MEMEL WILL BALLOT

**Election of Diet Is Called for December 11.**

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The Government publication Lietuvos Aidas said today elections would be held December 11 for a new Lithuanian semi-autonomous former German Memel.

An order ending twelve years of martial law in Lithuania and Memel tomorrow, with a resulting relaxation of tension between Lithuanians and Germans, made possible the election call. Memel belonged to Germany before the world war.

## BARS GIVING UP COLONIES

**Belgian Minister Rebuffs Idea of Contributing to Reich**

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 31 (AP).—Belgium returned a flat "no" today to suggestions that she might contribute in a general redistribution of colonial territory to meet Germany's demands.

Albert de Vleeschauwer, Minister of Colonies, declared "we did not steal" the Belgian Congo and "nobody will steal it from us." The Belgian Congo will remain Belgian.

## Vienna Parley To Undertake Wide Territorial Revision

**Germany And Italy Expected To Go Beyond Czech-Hungarian Border Area Dispute**

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 31—Germany and Italy are striving for a new order in southeastern Europe based on racial nationalism.

The two totalitarian states in arbitrating the territorial dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary this week may go far beyond this issue itself, it was indicated today, and revise the Trianon treaty in an effort to appease the entire Danubian area.

The German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz, said flatly that "injustices" done to Hungary by the Trianon treaty in 1920 would play "an essential role" in negotiations opening at Vienna Wednesday among the foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

What was "stolen" from the Magyars by this treaty, the organ said, must be returned to Hungary.

**Hungary Lost 70 Per Cent. Of Area**

The treaty, negotiated between the victorious Allies and Hungary after the World War, stripped Hungary of about seventy per cent. of her territory, reducing her from a country of approximately 109,000 square miles to one of about 35,000 square miles.

Czechoslovakia acquired only about 24,300 square miles from Hungary, whereas Rumania obtained about 38,600 square miles, Yugoslavia about 8,100 square miles and Austria about 1,900 square miles.

Germany and Italy, the Foreign Office organ said, are "going to work as honest brokers to help end this conflict (between Czechoslovakia and Hungary) and thereby lay the groundwork for a good-neighbor relationship among the peoples in the Danube region."

### Refers To Wilson's Principles

The Trianon treaty, said the organ, violated Woodrow Wilson's principles, and now "it is a question of correcting these injustices and returning to the Magyar people what was stolen from them in flagrant violation of ethnological principles."

Germany and Italy "have a manifest interest in a stable, fruitful solution of the situation in central Europe," the paper said. "One must expect, therefore, an equitable arbitration decision

which will carry all elements for the harmonious development of the Danubian basin."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Budapest, along with pushing the Hungarian claims, was given support to a campaign launched by Bulgaria to regain territories lost by that country in the World War to Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece.]

### Bound To Accept Decision

At Wednesday's conference in Vienna will be Foreign Ministers Jo-

achim von Ribbentrop of Germany, Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, Kolomon Kanya of Hungary, and Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia, and numerous aides.

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary are bound to accept the decision of Germany and Italy, to whom they agreed to turn for arbitration when their own efforts to reach a settlement failed.

**Common Frontier Banned**

Indications in informed quarters were:

A common frontier between Hungary and Poland, desired by both, but not by Germany, already has been settled against Hungary and Poland.

Hungary will get additional territory including about 500,000 and 80,000 inhabitants.

### Fate Of Over 600,000 Involved

Hungary's last demand on Slovakia was for about 1,000,000 inhabitants. Czechoslovakia's final offer before negotiations were broken off was to give about 340,000 inhabitants.



THE VIEW WAS TAKEN HERE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE TRIANON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS IN 1920 ORIGINALLY CLAIMED MUCH LESS TERRITORY THAN SHE FINALLY GOT AND HENCE NOW IS READY TO LET GO SOME OF WHAT SHE DID NOT THEN CLAIM.

IT WAS INDICATED HUNGARY WOULD NOT GET ALL THE LARGE TOWNS SHE DEMANDED SUCH AS BRATISLAVA AND NEUTRA AND THAT ALL PARTIES HAVE AGREED NOT TO INCLUDE JEWS IN COUNTING THE INHABITANTS INVOLVED.

DEBATES

NIGHT LEAD ARBITRATION--WITH BERLIN

BUDAPEST, OCT 31-(AP)-PEACEFUL RETURN OF LANDS LOST TO ENEMIES IN THE WORLD WAR WAS ANTICIPATED FEVERISHLY IN HUNGARY AND BULGARIA TODAY IN THE TERRITORIAL REVISION CAMPAIGN GROWING OUT OF THE MUNICH FOUR-POWER PACT.

HUNGARY WAS CONFIDENT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN REFEREES WOULD GIVE HER A LARGE SLICE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE VIENNA CONFERENCE OPENING WEDNESDAY AND FELT THEY WERE WELL ON THE WAY TO A PEACEFUL REWRITING OF TREATIES CONCLUDED AT THE END OF THE WAR.

BULGARIA, HAVING OPENED A CAMPAIGN FOR A SIMILAR RETURN OF SOME OF THE TERRITORY LOST TO RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, WAS UNDERSTOOD IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TO BE DEMANDING MOST URGENTLY LANDS WHICH WOULD GIVE HER AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA.

THE BULGARIAN CLAIMS ARE RECEIVING ENTHUSIASTIC DIPLOMATIC AND MORAL SUPPORT FROM HUNGARY.

WITH GERMANY AND ITALY INCREASINGLY INFLUENTIAL IN THE SOUTHEAST, BOTH HUNGARY AND BULGARIA WERE BRINGING ALL POSSIBLE PRESSURE TO KEEP THE REVISIONIST MOVEMENT GOING.

PREMIER GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOFF OF BULGARIA CONFERRED TODAY AT NIS, IN EASTERN YUGOSLAVIA, WITH PREMIER MILAN STOYADINOVITCH OF YUGOSLAVIA TO "DISCUSS THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE MUNICH ACCORD."

THE TWO STATESMEN CONFERRED FOR HOURS AND STILL WERE IN CONFERENCE TONIGHT, REPORTEDLY DISCUSSING THE NEW SET OF FACTS BROUGHT ABOUT BY

GERMANY'S PUSH INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AT THE EXPENSE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH INFLUENCE.

THE IMPRESSION HERE WAS THAT BULGARIA WOULD BE MOST PLEASED, IN CONNECTION WITH HER DEMAND FOR AN OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN SEA, BY THE CEDING TO HER OF THE MARITZA RIVER (THE BORDER BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE) AND A NARROW STRIP ALONG EACH BANK SO THAT SHE WOULD HAVE A WATERWAY AND A LAND CORRIDOR TO THE AEGEAN.

ONE BULGARIAN PLAN WAS REPORTED TO BE TO DEVELOP THE CITY OF EDE AGATCH, ON THE AEGEAN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MARITZA, AS AN AEGEAN PORT. BULGARIA WAS REPRESENTED AS BEING DISSATISFIED WITH THE GRANTING OF LIMITED RIGHTS TO USE THE GREEK PORT OF SALONIKA WITHOUT CUSTOMS RESTRICTION.

OTHER BULGARIAN DESIRES ARE THE RETURN OF THE RICH DOBRUJA FARMLAND BY RUMANIA AND A SECTION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA BY YUGOSLAVIA.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS SAY THAT RESTORATION OF THE MACEDONIA DISTRICTS "CANNOT BE ENTERTAINED AS A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION."

AS FOR HUNGARY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT SHE EXPECTS DEFINITELY TO BEGIN OCCUPATION OF SLOVAKIAN TERRITORY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHIN ONE WEEK AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARBITRATION IN VIENNA.

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 31-(AP)-MARIO MARIANA, WIDELY QUOTED POLITICAL WRITER FOR THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER CRITICA, SAID TODAY IN COMMENT UPON THE POSSIBILITY ADOLF HITLER MAY WIN A RETURN OF GERMANY'S COLONIES THAT IT WAS "AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS MATTER."

IT SHOULD "NOT BE THE BUSINESS ONLY OF LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN BUT ALARM FOR WASHINGTON, RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE RIO DE LE PLATA," HE SAID. "AMERICA IS INTERESTED MUCH MORE IN THIS BUSINESS THAN IS BELIEVED. IF HITLER WISHES THEM (COLONIES) IT IS ONLY TO DOMINATE THE ATLANTIC. UNTIL NOW NOBODY COULD IMAGINE HOW



MUCH IT WOULD COST TO DEFEND THOUSANDS OF KILOMETERS OF BRAZILIAN, URUGUAYAN AND ARGENTINE COASTS, WHEN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN BASES FOR AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES STARTING TO BE CONSTRUCTED."

## Yugoslav-Bulgaria

### Customs Union Predicted.

SOFIA, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—In official quarters it was indicated today that a customs union might be among the first results of the meeting at Nis, Yugoslavia, yesterday of Premiers Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia and George Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria.

The conference was said to have yielded no tangible results on Bulgarian demands for return of territories lost in world war settlements. Premier Kiosseivanoff, who returned to Sofia today, reported to King Boris on the meeting.

### Frontier Dispute Ended.

PRAGUE, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Czechoslovakia's frontier dispute with Poland was ended today by an exchange of notes between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky and Casimir Papez, Polish Minister to Prague.

The notes said that the two governments were in agreement on their common border and that only slight rectification was necessary before a formal treaty could be signed.

Official Polish sources declared that the accord excluded the possibility of a plebiscite in the Frydek district, a disputed area near the regions of Teschen and Frystat which Polish troops already have occupied. A joint Czechoslovak-Polish Commission is to meet at Prague soon to draw up documents necessary for conclusion of the border agreement.

The Polish-Czechoslovak border in Silesia is to be decided by November 15 and the two governments bound themselves to finish mapping their Slovak border before November 30.

### Predict Accord

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—The glistering yellow c in which Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, as independent Austria's last Chancellor will be the scene tomorrow of a German-Italian conference on the further development of Czechoslovakia.

The German Foreign Office mouthpiece said that the 1920 Trianon Treaty's "injustices" to Hungary would play "an essential role" in the talks and the newspaper of Field Marshal Hermann

## Seen.

Wilhelm Goering declared the conferees would "correct mistakes of the Paris suburban treaties (Versailles and Trianon)."

A new territorial alignment or plan for southeastern Europe, based on racial nationalism and aimed at appeasing the Danubian area, may be the result.

Gen. Goering's organ, the National Zeitung of Essen, said the meeting on the Czecho-Hungarian territorial dispute primarily would go down in European history as "a demonstration of the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis." It added the ground work had been so thorough that "successful closing negotiations can be counted upon after one-day deliberations."

### The Chosen Conferees.

Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, the referees whose decisions will be final, will meet for Foreign Ministers Kolomon Kanya of Hungary and Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia.

Their meeting place is the ornate, baroque-style Belvedere on the edge of down-town Vienna. In a less pretentious part of its buildings Dr. Schuschnigg resided and later was a Nazi prisoner after Germany annexed Austria March 14.

(The former chancellor now is held by secret police in their Vienna headquarters, the Hotel Metropole.)

The national Zeitung said the German-Italian decision in the Czech-Hungarian quarrel will be reached "objectively and on the basis of ethnographic lines, with justice for both parties; it will be directed neither against Hungary nor against Czechoslovakia, but only against the bad past of Europe, against the system of Versailles and Trianon."

The Trianon treaty, negotiated between the Allies and Hungary after the world war, reduced Hungary from a country of about 100,000 square miles to about 38,000 square miles, with Czechoslovakia getting about 24,300 square miles, Rumania about 38,600, Yugoslavia approximately 8,100 and Austria about 1,900. Germany has scrapped most parts of her post-war treaty of Versailles with the allied countries.

Assemblée in Bratislava

PRAGUE, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—A joint Czech-Hungarian military commission assembled in Bratislava today to outline plans for the

eventual Hungarian occupation of undisputed areas of Slovakia and Ruthenia under the future supervision of Germany and Italy.

In Czech circles it was said, both nations had agreed to start the discussions on the method of handing over the regions of acknowledged Hungarian majority before an international conference tomorrow in Vienna. By this action the arbitration of the Rome and Berlin governments will concern principally the settlement of a controversy over disputed Czechoslovak areas with mixed population.

The staffs of military experts were to follow the same procedure for the occupation as was planned or the entrance of German troops into Sudetenland early last month. The schedule of withdrawal for Czech forces and the advance of Hungarian troops were among the plans to be drawn up.

## Italo-Reich Arbiters To Decide Hungarian Claims In 5 Hours

Conference To Allow Budapest And Prague Delegates 180 Minutes To Present Their Views

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, Nov. 1 — An official announcement tonight said an agreement in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial negotiations could be expected at 6 P. M. (12 noon, E.S.T.) tomorrow.

The announced program for arbitration of the border differences by which Hungary hopes to reclaim the purely Magyar portions of Czechoslovakia, as well as some mixed sections, gave the disputants just three hours to present their views.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia will begin exposition of their arguments at 11 A. M.

### Arbiters Then To Confer

After a luncheon, the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, will confer until 4 P. M.

The announcement said their decision could be expected two hours later.

The signing of an agreement was scheduled after the session of Ciano and von Ribbentrop, as both Hungary and Czechoslovakia asked Germany and Italy, two of the four powers represented in the Munich accord, to arbitrate the dispute and agree to accept their decision.

### Hungary Hard Hit After War

Post-war frontier revisions cut Hungary from a nation of approximately 109,000 square miles to about 35,000 square miles.

This ceded territory Czechoslovakia got 24,300 square miles, with some 3,500,000 inhabitants.

Since Germany's triumphant drive to partition Czechoslovakia, Hungary insistently has demanded a large slice of the territory lost to Czechoslovakia. During negotiations she was understood to be demanding 8,000 square

miles, but Czechoslovakia agreed to cede only those sections unquestionably Hungarian in population, some 3,800 square miles, without arbitration.

### To Revise Trianon Treaty

Hungarian and Czechoslovak representatives came to Vienna tonight bearing colored maps and complicated data for the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy.

The German viewpoint on the eve of the negotiations was that the Trianon treaty of 1920, in which the victorious World War Allies sharply curtailed the size of Hungary, must be revised even as Germany has revised the Treaty of Versailles. This was with the qualification that the Hungarians must be given only territory inhabited by Magyars.

With racial nationalism as the foundation for a settlement of the Slovak-Hungarian dispute, Germany was represented as hoping thus to lay the groundwork for peaceful development of the Danubian region.

The German view was that this can be carried out swiftly on the ground that the Rome-Berlin axis now has sufficient power in Central and Southeastern Europe to force the issue.

## TALKS OVER POLISH JEWS POSTPONED

### Four Refugees Said to Have Died at Frontier.

WARSAW, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—Negotiations between Germany and Poland over the fate of thousands of Jews stranded along the frontier were postponed for today, now scheduled to begin tomorrow. The problem arose Friday when Germany started deporting thousands of Polish Jews before a new Polish law went into effect requiring the revalidation of passports of Poles living abroad.

Some of the 5,000 Jews who reached Zbaszyn, Poland, still were without lodging last night. Private premises were requisitioned for them today. Army tents were pitched last night for those without shelter. Bakers worked around the clock to help feed the refugees.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, NOV. 1 (AP)—OSWALD PIERON, DEFENSE MINISTER

OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LANDED IN GREAT BRITAIN TODAY FOR

COLONIAL TALKS WITH BRITISH STATESMEN BEFORE A CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO

BERLIN.

PIERON TRAVELED OVERLAND THROUGH FRANCE AFTER SPENDING SEVERAL DAYS IN

PORTUGAL, WHERE HE DISCUSSED GERMANY'S AMBITIONS FOR RETURN OF WAR-

LOST COLONIES WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS.

NAIROBI, KENYA, NOV. 1 (AP)—LUPA GOLDFIELD MINERS OF 27 RACES HELD A

MASS MEETING TODAY TO ADVOCATE KEEPING TANGANYIKA WITHIN THE BRITISH

EMPIRE, BUT GERMANS WERE FORWARDED TO ATTEND BY LOCAL NAZI HEADQUARTERS.

THE MEETING APPROVED RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THAT TANGANYIKA, FORMER

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COLONY WHICH ADJOINS KENYA, REMAIN UNDER BRITISH

MANDATE AND PLEDGED RESISTANCE TO CESSION TO GERMANY "BY EVERY



1938

CONCEIVABLE MEANS."

THE RESOLUTIONS WERE READ IN THE ENGLISH, AFRIKAANS, GREEK, GUJERATI AND KISHVAHILI LANGUAGES AMONG OTHERS.

WIRETYPE

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN P.M.'S OF MONDAY OCT. 31)

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

BUDAPEST--THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HEADED BY REGENT HORTHY IS EXPERIENCING PROBABLY ITS MOST DIFFICULT MOMENT SINCE IT WAS REESTABLISHED IN 1919 AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF THE BLOODY BOLSHEVIST REGIME OF BELA KUN.

DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THIS SITUATION IN THE MAIN RELATES TO GERMAN NAZIDOM.

THE GREATEST BURDEN IS THE VERY REAL FEAR THAT HUNGARY MAY, IN EFFECT, LOSE HER INDEPENDENCE IN HITLER'S QUICK THRUST FOR DOMINATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS SINCE HIS TRIUMPH OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THIS COUNTRY IS DOUBLY FEARFUL BECAUSE IT LIES UP AGAINST THE REICH AND IS, SO TO SPEAK, RIGHT UNDER THE BIG GUNS OF THE NAZIS.

THE REGENT AND HIS MINISTERS ARE BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS TO PROTECT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THEIR STATE SHOULD IT BE MENACED.

BUT, OF MORE IMMEDIATE CONCERN IS THE PROTRACTED ARGUMENT BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA OVER THE FORMER'S CLAIM TO TERRITORIES TAKEN FROM HER AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR. THE HUNGARIAN PUBLIC, AND PERHAPS MORE TO THE POINT, THE ARMY HAVE BEEN DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT QUIT NEGOTIATING AND OCCUPY LANDS IN QUESTION BY FORCE.

ADMIRAL HORTHY AND HIS CABINET ARE SAID TO BE STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO AVOID SUCH A CONTINGENCY. THE REGENT DOESN'T WANT TO EMPLOY FORCE AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA BUT DESIRES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT THROUGH

NEGOTIATION. SO HE HAS BEEN WORKING HARD TO QUIET THE CLAMOR AT HOME. THE PUBLIC IS SAID TO LIKE AND TRUST THE ADMIRAL AND HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE PROGRESS IN HIS CAMPAIGN.

HOWEVER NEUTRAL OBSERVERS SAY THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND MAY BE FORCED, ESPECIALLY IF NEGOTIATIONS ARE DRAWN OUT OR IF CZECHOSLOVAKIA REFUSES TO GRANT HUNGARIAN CLAIMS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IS AGGRAVATED BY THE FACT THAT THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE NAZI PARTY IN HUNGARY.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE SITUATION IS BITTER ANTI-JEWISH FEELING. JEWS FORM ABOUT SIX PER CENT OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION AND ABOUT TWENTY PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF BUDAPEST. ACCORDING TO STATISTICS, THEY CONTROL SOME 85 PER CENT OF INDUSTRY.

ALL THESE ELEMENTS UNITE TO FORM A SITUATION OF SUCH DIFFICULTY THAT RESPONSIBLE OBSERVERS SAY IT IS POSSIBLE, THOUGH PERHAPS NOT LIKELY, THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY FEEL COMPELLED TO RESORT TO DICTATORSHIP. THIS WOULD REPRESENT THE LAST HOPE OF REMAINING INDEPENDENT OF NAZIDOM.

SUCH A DICTATORSHIP COULD NOT BE ANTI-GERMAN, HOWEVER. HUNGARY MUST PLAY ALONG WITH THE FATHERLAND. THERE IS NO WAY OUT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN P.M.S OF MONDAY, NOV 1 1938)

JH819AES

## HUNGARY GETS CZECH TERRITORY WITH A POPULATION OF 860,000

Greater Part of Budapest's Demands Granted by Reich and Italy.

4875 SQUARE MILES CEDED

Slovakia-Ruthenia Railway Link

Included—Occupation to Begin Nov. 5

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Hungary was granted the greater part of her territorial demands on Czechoslovakia in the decision announced tonight by the arbitrators, Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count

Galeazzo Ciano of Italy. The award transfers to Hungary about 860,000 persons who since 1918 have been citizens of Czechoslovakia. The Hungarians will begin occupying the territory awarded them on November 5 and complete it by November 10. In the area under dispute only Bratislava (Pressburg) and Nitra,



30.24-1053

30.24-1053

in Southwestern Slovakia, remain to Czechoslovakia.

In a joint declaration the German and Italian referees of the dispute said:

"The Rome-Berlin axis today has acted as successful arbiters in an international dispute of great importance and of extraordinary complexity."

#### Ruthenians Lose Capital.

The Ruthenians under protest lost the capital of their autonomous State, Uzhorod (Ungvár), which also is a city much loved by Jews.

[Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, telephoned to Rome that the award also gave Hungary Mukacevo (Munkacs) in Ruthenia and Kosice (Kassa), Southeastern Slovakia.]

No official estimate of the area transferred to Hungary was available, but unofficial estimates put it at about 12,500 square kilometers (4,875 square miles).

The award gave to Hungary the only railway connecting two autonomous units of Czechoslovakia—Slovakia and Ruthenia. Because of this Hungary pledged to do her utmost to adjust the problem of communication between the two areas.

In a brief protocol Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed to accept the award as final and to fulfill it immediately.

The two mediators, after going over the whole problem with Czechoslovak and Hungarian diplomats, began deliberating alone at 4 P. M. to draft their final decision.

#### Four Zones Reported Involved.

[Reuters, British news agency, in a Vienna dispatch said the mediators had agreed on a schedule for the transfer of four zones by Czechoslovakia to Hungary, as follows:

[Zitna Island and Berehovo, in Ruthenia, to be handed over on November 5; Lucenec, South central Slovakia, on November 7; Kosice, southeastern Slovakia, on November 8.]

Count Ciano, in a speech opening the deliberations, said Fascism expected "a new order and a new era

in Central Europe" to issue from the decision.

Herr Von Ribbentrop announced that "our task is to find a solution on an ethnographical basis," and added: "The viewpoints of the two governments already are well known, but it is important that they be given a final opportunity to restate them."

Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia have agreed to accept the Italo-German mediation as final.

Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano greeted the Hungarian and Czechoslovak delegations, carrying huge maps and documents, at the head of the grand stairway in the Belvedere Palace, once the home and place of detention of Kurt

Schuschnigg, the last chancellor of independent Austria.

#### Judges and Litigants

The judges and litigants then were in separate wings of the imposing buildings and were brought together a half hour later.

After the short speeches by the heads of the Italian and German delegations, the Hungarians and Czechs presented arguments for the right to possess certain towns and cities still under dispute. Subsequently the ninety delegates and experts lunched together in the old palace.

The German and Italian Foreign Ministers then retired to a side room to conclude their work under

portraits by old masters. The paintings formerly belonged to the Hapsburgs. Other touches of imperial Vienna greeted the delegates. Butlers and waiters, not yet completely Nazified, wore colorful imperial Hapsburg uniforms.

Persons close to Herr Von Ribbentrop said Hungary would not be

given Bratislava, a city on the Danube with a population of about 123,000. It was explained that taking Bratislava from Czechoslovakia would bar that country from the Danube, the little republic's most important waterway.

The Hungarian Minister, Kolomon von Kanya, and the Czechoslovak Minister, Frantisek Chvalkovsky, were allotted three hours in which to present their views.

Then, after luncheon, the arbitrating Ministers gave themselves two more hours alone, after which the agreement was to be signed. By it another postwar frontier would be revised.

Under the treaty of Trianon, signed June 4, 1920, Hungary was reduced from a maritime, imperialistic nation of 109,000 square miles to an inland country of 35,000 square miles.

Czechoslovakia got about 24,300 square miles under this treaty and Rumania about 38,600 miles. Austria got a portion, and fume went to Italy.

#### Follows Germany's Lead.

Hungary, taking her cue from the German drive to split Czechoslovakia, demanded that Czechoslovakia return a large slice of this territory—about 8,000 square miles in which, Hungary contended, lived mostly Hungarian people.

Czechoslovakia conceded that some 3,800 square miles ought to be returned, but would not agree to any more without the arbitration undertaken today.

The German viewpoint through the last two months of deliberations was that the Trianon treaty must be revised to favor Hungary, just as revision of the Versailles Treaty was gained by Germany. Germany, however, stipulated that Hungary should regain only territory in which the Hungarian population clearly was dominant.

## POWERS GRANT HUNGARY MOST OF ITS DEMANDS

Czechs Lose 4,875 Square Miles, Populated By 860,000 Persons

Italy And Germany Fix All Details Of Cession Which Are Final

[By the Associated Press]

Vienna, Nov. 2—German and Italian mediators remapped the boundaries of Czechoslovakia today, awarding Hungary the major portion of land and population she claimed from the shrinking republic.

Official figures were lacking, but it was estimated Hungary gained 4,875 square miles, with 860,000 inhabitants. Czechoslovakia already has lost Sudetenland to Adolf Hitler and the Teschen region to Poland.

In negotiations before Rome and Berlin were called in to mediate, Czechoslovakia had agreed to cede 3,800 square miles without arbitration, but the rest of Hungary's original demands—estimated as high as 8,000 square miles—were put up to the totalitarian powers for final decision.

#### Ministers Fix Terms

Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Ministers of Italy and Germany, in a short meeting today gave Hungary a wide strip of the territory she demanded, including Uzhorod, capital of autonomous Ruthenia.

In the disputed region only Bratislava, on the Danube near the juncture of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Germany, was left to the central Prague Government along with the city of Nitra in southwestern Slovakia.

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed to accept the award as final and to start fulfilling it at once.

Occupation of the territory is to be started November 5 and completed November 10. A Hungarian-Czechoslovak committee was provided to

work out the stages of occupation.

#### Evacuation To Be Orderly

Czechoslovakia agreed to leave the lost territory in orderly condition and to give the Hungarian minority in Bratislava the same rights as other minorities.

Hungary pledged that minorities in the ceded territory would be protected and promised to aid adjustment of communications between Ruthenia and Slovakia, which lost their only mutual railway.

German sources estimated that of the 860,000 persons in ceded territory 720,000 were Hungarian and the rest Slovaks, Ruthenians and Jews.

If trouble arises in carrying out the award and the two nations are unable to reach an agreement themselves, Hungary and Czechoslovakia agreed to empower Italy and Germany to arbitrate further.

#### Loses Big Cities

In addition to Uzhorod, Ruthenia capital and the seat of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Czechoslovakia was shorn of Kosice, Munkacs, Lozonz and Leva, all populous cities.

The arbitrators chose an old census as the basis of the award. The latest 1930, census, according to Hungarian figures, showed the Hungarians were in the minority in these cities which, in spite of the new census, now become Hungary's. Hungarians asserted the cities originally were Magyar, but admitted they now were in the minority.

#### New Boundary Defined

The new boundary begins in the west at Smoroja, east of Bratislava, proceeds north to Bazin, and then eastward to a point near Tardoskedd along the railway connecting Slovakia with Ruthenia, the railway being ceded to Hungary.

From here it goes northeast to Leva, continuing eastward to Losonz, Rozsnyo, Kosice, Uzhorod and Munkacs, here dropping down to the old border east of Beregszasz.

Polish-Hungarian maneuvers for a common frontier by joining Ruthenia to Hungary were not discussed here, and German quarters indicated the question would not be raised in the future. Germany has been reported opposed to such a move.

#### See Future Power

Von Ribbentrop and Ciano in a joint statement said they looked forward to future power of the Rome-Berlin axis in European politics, and said "injustices" of 1919 now had been rectified.

Slovakia was hard hit by loss of the railway to Ruthenia. A new one will have to be built over difficult mountain territory.

Ruthenian delegates reported thousands of Jews were in a panicky state

over the decisions of the conference. The Jews were said to fear Hungarian rule because of anti-Semitic laws now enforced in Hungary.

#### Czechs Call Settlement 'Great Nations' Crime

Prague, Nov. 2 (AP)—Czechoslovakia semi-officially protested tonight against

terms of the Vienna agreement awarding a large strip of her territory to Hungary as "a crime of injustice which the great nations have committed against us."

A Czechoslovak national radio announcement said in a broadcast shortly after announcement of the Vienna agreement that "the decision of the conference is extremely painful, cruel and unjustified."

"Even regions where more than half the population is not Hungarian have been given to Hungary."

#### "Not Overwhelmed"

"Nevertheless," the station announced, "the Czech, Slovak and Carpatho-Russian (Ruthenian) peoples will not be overwhelmed by the blow of fate."

"They are ready to work to erect a new and better state with a better future. We will do all to make a better home for the three peoples in this state."

"There will be no recrimination. No crying will be heard from this unhappy people. By work we will forget the crime of injustice which the great nations have committed against us."

#### Objections On Cities

Czechoslovak objections to the Vienna accord were centered on the award of two cities to Hungary—Uzhorod and Kosice.

The first is capital of Autonomous Ruthenia and is considered a principal Czechoslovak outpost in the territory of the extreme eastern state.

Kosice is an important railway junction for the only regularly operating line between Ruthenia and Slovakia. By Hungarian occupation, Czechoslovak sources said, all regular communication between the two states will be cut.

Officials said the Vienna award was "contrary to the principles of Munich because it failed to follow ethnological lines."

#### Budapest Celebrates Victory Over Czechs

Budapest, Nov. 2 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredy triumphantly announced tonight that the Vienna mediators had given Hungary a huge portion of Slovakia.

He thanked Germany, Italy and Poland.

Budapest prepared for an evening of wild celebration. There were torchlight processions of war veterans and celebrating citizens surged about.

There were shouts of "Heil Hitler" and for Benito Mussolini of Italy.

VIENNA, NOV. 2—THE STATEMENT SAID THE AXIS HAD SERVED AS "A SUCCESSFUL ARBITER"

AND THEREBY HAD "FURNISHED NEW PROOF THAT IT IS A FACTOR OF PEACE AND ORDER IN EUROPEAN POLITICS."

"IN THIS SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN SECTION," THE STATEMENT SAID, "THERE DEVELOPED A PERMANENT SOURCE OF UNREST AS A RESULT OF THE INJUSTICES OF THE 1919 TREATIES." IT ADDED "AN END HAS BEEN PUT TO THIS CON-DITION" BY "THE IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION VERDICT."

VIENNA, NOV. 2-(AP)—FIVE FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS CLAIMING TO REPRESENT 1,500,000 UKRAINIANS IN THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPHED THE CZECHOSLOVAK BOUNDARY MEDIATION CONFERENCE TODAY PROTESTING AGAINST HUNGARIAN ABSORPTION OF RUTHENIA.

THE MESSAGE WAS SENT TO DR. LUKE MYSHUHA, OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., WHO CAME HERE WITH A RUTHENIAN DELEGATION TO ADD THE VOICE OF AMERICANS TO DEFENSE OF THE CZECH-SLOVAK-RUTHENIAN STATE.



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SINCE THE QUESTION OF CEDING RUTHENIA WAS NOT DISCUSSED, THE TELEGRAM WAS NOT PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE.

FH742PES

<sup>PRAGUE NOV 2</sup>  
RUDOLF BERAN, ONE OF THE STRONGEST POLITICAL LEADERS IN NEWLY REDUCED CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND PRESIDENT OF THE POWERFUL AGRARIAN PARTY, APPEALED FOR WHAT HE CALLED "AUTHORITATIVE DEMOCRACY."

BERAN URGED REVISION AND REFORM OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH ALL STATES, PARTICULARLY GERMANY. THE AGRARIAN PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED HIS STATEMENT.

SOURCES CLOSE TO PREMIER GENERAL JAN SYROVY PREDICTED THAT A SUCCESSOR TO DR. EDUARD BENES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S RESIGNED PRESIDENT, MIGHT BE NAMED SOON, NOW THAT A SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED WITH HUNGARY.

APPOINTMENT BY PARLIAMENT OF A NEW PRESIDENT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS BEFORE THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT.

BENES RESIGNED OCT. 5 AND WENT TO LONDON OCT. 22, ENROUTE ULTIMATELY TO THE UNITED STATES TO LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE GENERAL STAFF BULLETIN REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO CZECH STATE POLICEMEN WERE KILLED AND TWO GENDARMES WOUNDED IN A CLASH WITH "POLISH TERRORISTS" NEAR VUCKOV, RUTHENIA. THE CZECHS SAID THE "TERRORISTS" WERE FRUSTRATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE.

PR14PES  
 BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

<sup>NOV 3 1938</sup>  
BUDAPEST, NOV 2-(AP)-PREMIER BELA IMREDI TRIUMPHANTLY ANNOUNCED BY RADIO TONIGHT THAT THE VIENNA MEDIATORS HAD GIVEN HUNGARY A HUGE PORTION OF SLOVAKIA.

"FOR OUR FATHERLAND IT IS THE FIRST HAPPY DAY IN 20 YEARS," THE

PREMIER SAID IN REPORTING THE RESTORATION TO HUNGARIAN SOVEREIGNTY OF A PORTION OF THE TERRITORIES SHE LOST IN WORLD WAR SETTLEMENTS. HE THANKED GERMANY, ITALY AND POLAND.

BUDAPEST PREPARED FOR AN EVENING OF WILD CELEBRATION. THERE WERE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS OF WAR VETERANS, AND CELEBRATING CITIZENS SURGED ABOUT.

THERE WERE SHOUTS OF "HEIL HITLER" AND FOR PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY.

IMREDI SAID "WE THANK THE TWO GREAT POWERS FOR UNDERTAKING THE DIFFICULT TASK OF ARBITRATION. THERE ARE STILL BROTHERS (HUNGARIANS) ACROSS THE BORDER BUT INASMUCH AS WE ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF ARBITRATION WE NOW ACCEPT THE DECISION.

"THEY PERFORMED THEIR MISSION SUCCESSFULLY. FOR US A GREAT DAY IS DAWNING--HUNGARY IS RESURRECTED."

THE CROWDS IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL, WHILE PLEASED, COULD NOT FORGET THE SLOGANS OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS AND KEPT SHOUTING, "MINDENT VISSZA", MEANING "EVERYTHING BACK."

SOME SHOUTED, "LET'S HAVE BRATISLAVA, TOO."

SCATTERED LEAFLETS DECLARED, "WITH THE HELP OF GOD HUNGARY IS VICTORIOUS."

PS25PES

ROME, NOV. 2-(AP)-ITALIAN SATISFACTION WITH THE VIENNA SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECH-HUNGARIAN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WAS REFLECTED TONIGHT IN THE COMMENT OF VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR, WHO SAID "ALL FUNDAMENTAL HUNGARIAN CLAIMS OF A NATIONAL CHARACTER ARE COMPLETELY MET."

GAYDA TELEPHONED FROM VIENNA TODAY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO "HAD A DECISIVE PART" IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

SINCE HIS TRIESTE SPEECH OF SEPTEMBER 18 URGING PLEBISCITES FOR ALL CZECHOSLOVAK MINORITIES PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS APPEARED AS HUNGARY'S



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CHAMPION.

GAYDA'S NEWSPAPER, IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, ALSO PUBLISHED AN INTERVIEW IN WHICH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FUTURE;

"COMMUNISM AND ALL ITS COLLATERAL RAMIFICATIONS ARE TO BE ELIMINATED RESOLUTELY. THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL GRAVITATE DECIDEDLY TOWARD THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, WITH A TENDENCY TO ESTABLISH STRICT RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND COLLABORATION WITH ITALY."

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BERLIN, NOV. 2-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMAN-ITALIAN MEDIATORS AT VIENNA ANNOUNCED A DECISION ON THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WHICH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING SEVEN POINTS:

1. DETAILED DEMARCATION OF THE NEW FRONTIER SHALL BE LEFT TO A HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE ON THE BASIS OF A MAP DRAFTED BY THE MEDIATORS.
2. CZECHOSLOVAK EVACUATION OF THE REGIONS TO BE CEDED TO HUNGARY SHALL BEGIN NOV. 5 AND BE COMPLETED NOV. 10.
3. DETAILS ARE TO BE WORKED OUT BY THE HUNGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE.
4. CZECHOSLOVAK IS TO UNDERTAKE THAT THE TRANSFER IS TO BE MADE IN AN ORDERLY MANNER.
5. QUESTIONS OF THE PROTECTION OF HUNGARIANS REMAINING IN CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY ARE TO BE SETTLED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE, WHICH SHALL SEE ESPECIALLY THAT HUNGARIANS IN BRATISLAVA ARE GRANTED THE SAME RIGHTS AS OTHER NATIONALITIES.
6. SHOULD ANY DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN THE COURSE OF THE TRANSFER, HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHALL ENDEAVOR TO SOLVE THEM BY FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING.

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7. IF THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE THEN THE DISPUTES SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS FOR FINAL DECISION.

N252PES

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WARSAW, NOV 2-(AP)-POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE WERE HOPEFUL TONIGHT THAT A COMMON FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND POLAND WILL YET BE ESTABLISHED, EVEN THOUGH IT WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR IN TODAY'S VIENNA AWARD OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY TO HUNGARY.

SINCE THE VIENNA AGREEMENT FAILED TO MENTION GUARANTIES OF THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER AND DID NOT RECORD OPPOSITION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR PEOPLES OF THE DISPUTED AREAS, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN WARSAW THAT THE MATTER WAS NOT DEFINITELY CLOSED.

RUTHENIA, IT WAS BELIEVED, WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY, PRESUMABLY BY PLEBISCITE, TO DECIDE FOR ITSELF WHETHER IT WILL GO TO HUNGARY, THUS GIVING POLAND AND HUNGARY THE COMMON FRONTIER BOTH DESIRE.

WITH UNGVAR AND MUNKACS ALLOTTED TO HUNGARY, THE REMAINDER OF RUTHENIA IS A NARROW MOUNTAINOUS STRIP WITHOUT LARGE TOWNS OR COMMUNICATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

P723PES

NOV 3 1938

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

BELGRADE, NOV 2-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN FOR ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS IS PROCEEDING WITH THE FACILITY OF THE YALE VARSITY GOING THROUGH A HIGH SCHOOL ELEVEN.

HE IS MEETING WITH NO OPPOSITION NOW HE FORCED FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO ACQUIESCE IN HIS DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT IS ONE OF

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THE MOST AMAZING COUPS OF ITS KIND IN HISTORY.

ONE PURPOSE OF THIS DRANG NACH OESTEN -- DRIVE TO THE EAST -- IS TO CORNER THE VAST AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL WEALTH OF THIS REGION TO MAKE THE NEW AND BIGGER GERMANY ABSOLUTELY SELF CONTAINED, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS THE SINEWS OF WAR. AT THE SAME TIME A FOOLPROOF MARKET IS BEING PROVIDED FOR GERMAN GOODS. I HAVE TALKED WITH DIPLOMATS, OFFICIALS AND OTHERS IN NUMEROUS COUNTRIES AFFECTED AND THEY PROFESS TO SEE ANOTHER AND FAR DEEPER PURPOSE. THEY SAY THEY ARE UNABLE TO DIS-ASSOCIATE ECONOMIC CONTROL FROM ULTIMATE POLITICAL CONTROL.

THE LATEST COUNTRY TO AGREE TO HITLER'S SWEEPING ECONOMIC PROPOSALS IS YUGOSLAVIA. THIS IMPORTANT BALKAN KINGDOM HAS SIGNED A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE BULK OF HER PRODUCTS GO TO GERMANY. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS IS CHIEFLY ON THE BARTER SYSTEM.

TRUE, YUGOSLAVIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES ALREADY HAD BEEN DEPENDING LARGELY ON GERMANY TO ABSORB THEIR PRODUCTS WHICH ARE CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL. HERETOFORE, HOWEVER, THERE HASN'T BEEN THE POLITICAL THREAT WHICH HAS EXISTED SINCE THE NAZI ANNEXATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND SUDETENLAND.

YUGOSLAVIA HAS SIGNED WITH THE ANXIOUS PRAYER THAT THERE WILL BE NO POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT WHICH WILL ENDANGER HER FREEDOM. SHE WANTS TO BE LEFT IN PEACE, THOUGH HER DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HER LIBERTY WILL BE DOUBTED BY NONE WHO REMEMBER HOW LITTLE SERBIA, FROM WHICH YUGOSLAVIA GREW, PLAYED DAVID TO MIGHTY AUSTRIA'S GOLIATH IN THE WORLD WAR. THIS IS A LAND OF FIGHTING MEN AND ONE WHICH MOST FOREIGN COUNTRIES WOULD BE INCLINED TO HANDLE WITH GLOVES.

IF, AS THEY FEAR, THERE MAY BE DANGER TO YUGOSLAVIA AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE HITLER ORBIT, IT LIES IN HIS ABILITY TO APPLY AN ECONOMIC SQUEEZE IN ORDER TO ENFORCE A POLITICAL END. HE

COULD BANKRUPT ANY ONE OF THE COUNTRIES DEPENDENT ON HIM FOR A MARKET BY CUTTING OFF ITS GERMAN IMPORTS.

ALL THINGS BEING EQUAL, MANY IN YUGOSLAVIA WOULD PREFER TO TIE UP WITH HER FRIEND, ITALY, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT IS FELT THAT BOTH ARE IN THE SAME BOAT AS REGARDS DANGER FROM THE FATHERLAND.

HOWEVER, ALL THINGS AREN'T EQUAL, SO YUGOSLAVIA GOES WITH GERMANY FOR THE TIME BEING, AT LEAST.

YUGOSLAVIA IS IN A MIGHTY DELICATE POSITION AS REGARDS ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS, LYING AS SHE DOES ALONG THE ADRIATIC AND PROJECTING INTO THE TRIANGLE FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF ITALY AND AUSTRIA JUST ABOVE TRIESTE AND FIUME.

THIS COUNTRY IS BOUND TO FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE PICTURE IF HITLER DOES WHAT MANY STATESMEN BELIEVE HE WILL DO AND DEMANDS AN ADRIATIC PORT FROM MUSSOLINI.

THEY SAY IT WILL BE TRIESTE, WHICH THE NAZI LEADER WILL WANT, FOR FIUME IS MORE OR LESS DEAD AS A SHIPPING CENTER.

THE GERMAN DRIVE HAS CREATED AN INTERESTING AND RATHER COMPLEX POLITICAL SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA. THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT FEELS IMPELLED TO MAKE MEDICINE WITH BERLIN, BUT I UNDERSTAND THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PUBLIC IS BITTER AGAINST GERMANY BECAUSE OF HER TREATMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

LONDON, NOV. 2-(AP)-DAVID LLOYD GEORGE IN A CAUSTIC REPLY TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPLIED REBUKE FOR HIS RECENT BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES DECLARED TODAY "THE PRIME MINISTER SEEMS TO ME TO BE ACQUIRING DICTATORIAL AIRS FROM HIS ASSOCIATIONS."

THE WARTIME PREMIER'S SPEECH TO WHICH CHAMBERLAIN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE REFERRED IN HIS REMARKS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY WAS MADE BEFORE THE FREE CHURCH FEDERATION AND BROADCAST TO AMERICA OC-



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TOBER 26.

IN IT HE PREDICTED THE MUNICH PEACE WOULD LEAD TO A "WAR WITHOUT FRIENDS" FOR BRITAIN AND SAID BRITAIN HAD DESCENDED THE "LADDER OF DISHONOR RUNG BY RUNG."

LLOYD GEORGE TOOK EXCEPTION TO CHAMBERLAIN'S REMARKS IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER THE PRIME MINISTER HAD REFERRED TO HIS SPEECH OR TO A PREVIOUS ADDRESS BY WINSTON CHURCHILL OCTOBER 16.

DECLARING THE BROADCAST WAS ONLY INCIDENTAL, HE SAID "I WAS NOT DELIVERING A SPEECH TO AMERICA BUT TO THE FREE CHURCHMEN AND I DO NOT WITHDRAW ONE SENTENCE OR ONE PHRASE OF IT."

"IT IS NEW DOCTRINE FOR DEMOCRACY," HE SAID, "THAT YOU CANNOT CRITICIZE A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT BEING OPEN TO A CHARGE THAT YOU ARE FOULING YOUR OWN NEST."

WITHOUT MENTIONING ANY NAMES, CHAMBERLAIN SAID IN HIS STATEMENT TO COMMONS:

"I DO STRONGLY DEPRECATE STATEMENTS MADE BY PERSONS IN RESPONSIBLE OR EVEN IRRESPONSIBLE POSITIONS WHO TAKE OPPORTUNITIES TO BROADCAST TO THE WORLD OR TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN PARTICULAR THAT THEIR OWN COUNTRY IS IN A STATE OF DECADENCE."

## HUNGARIAN TROOPS MOVE IN TOMORROW

Tens Of Thousands To March  
Into Territory Taken From  
Czechoslovakia

Plans For Army Movement  
Include Occupation Of  
Important Cities

(By the Associated Press)

Budapest, Nov. 3.—Tens of thousands of Hungarian troops with full field equipment will start moving at dawn Saturday to take back war-lost territories from Czechoslovakia.

Medva, north of Gyor, and Doborgaz, north of Magyar Ovar, in the Bratislava area across the Czechoslovak frontier from northwestern Hungary, will be the first to be occupied of the 4,875 square miles awarded Hungary by yesterday's Vienna arbitration agreement.

Soldiers using pontoon bridges will push a general advance all along the Danube on Sunday.

Cities They Will Take  
They will occupy the strong fort-

fied city of Komarno, an important shipbuilding center, and the communities of Bacsa, Tanko, Duna Szerdahely, Nagy Megyer and Parkany.

In Ruthenia, the easternmost province of Czechoslovakia, they will occupy the Kiralyhelmet district between the Vodrog and Latorica rivers and districts south of it. Of the 1,500 square miles awarded yet, all areas awarded by the Vienna arbitrators, Foreign Ministers Joachim Von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, will be taken over by November 10.

Troops From Budapest  
Railway boxcars will carry thousands of troops from the Budapest area.

Newly mobilized soldiers will maintain garrisons near the frontier from which most of the army of occupation will be drawn.

The troops will be followed by hundreds of trucks filled with flour, foodstuffs and clothing for the Hungarians in the occupied territory.

The wives of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and Premier Bela Imredi have led a movement throughout the nation to raise funds to supply help for poor families in the area.

### Commission To Settle Details Of Partitioning

Vienna, Nov. 3 (AP)—A mixed Czechoslovak-Hungarian commission will begin tomorrow to settle final details of Czechoslovakia's new frontier with Hungary.

Its task, as provided in the Italian-German arbitration decision which yesterday gave Hungary an estimated 4,875 square miles of Czechoslovak territory, will be to make rectifications, where necessary, of the line fixed by the mediation award.

#### Settle Other Differences

The commission also will attempt to settle any differences arising from departure of Slovaks and Ruthenians and occupation by Hungarians, which begins Saturday, of the sections of Slovak and Ruthenian Czechoslovakia awarded to Hungary.

Hungarian and Polish hopes that still more Ruthenian territory would go to Hungary, thus giving Poland and Hungary a common frontier, appeared to have been balked by the assertion of authoritative sources that Italy and Germany were ready to guarantee the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia.

#### Fear Further Revision

Further revision of central European boundaries, however, was feared by Yugoslav observers, who said Yugoslavia expects to be the next target of a movement to revise the World War I Trianon treaty which split Hungarian territory among victorious countries.

Meanwhile Slovaks and Ruthenians said that although they had lost territory they found relief in the fact that Hungarian revisionist demands were ended.

Drawing up reconstruction plans for their new states, officials of Slovakia and Ruthenia found it would be necessary to build new railroads and highways replacing those cut by the new boundary.

### American Red Cross Aids Czechoslovakians

Washington, Nov. 3 (AP)—The American Red Cross is undertaking to relieve suffering among Czechoslovak-

ians made homeless by German occupation of the Sudetenland.

Five thousand Christmas boxes, filled by American school children with boys' knives, dolls, candy, soap, toothpaste and picture postcards, were shipped to Czechoslovakia yesterday.

At the same time the Red Cross cabled funds for the delivery of 15,000 cans of condensed milk and 1,200 pounds of dried milk to refugee centers where "great need" was reported. The organization also forwarded to the Czechoslovak colony in Cleveland.

#### A Square For Hitler

Budapest, Nov. 3 (AP)—Premier Bela Imredi announced tonight a Budapest square would be renamed "Adolf Hitler Place" in recognition of Germany's support during the Hungarian-Czechoslovak territorial dispute. Budapest already has a "Mussolini Square."

## ITALO-GERMAN BORDER PLEDGE GIVEN CZECHS

Berlin and Rome Reported  
Ready to Guarantee

New Frontiers

NOV 4 1938  
AFTERMATH OF VIENNA TALKS

Hungarians Still Hope to Get  
Additional Territory  
in Ruthenia.

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, it was learned on good authority today, have assured the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister that Germany and Italy were ready to guarantee Czechoslovakia's new frontiers.

Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Minister, left for Prague today after the one-day conference in which Hungary was given an estimated 4,875 square miles of Czechoslovak territory. Mgr. Augustine Vollein, Premier of autonomous Ruthenia, remained here with his delegation to draw up reconstruction plans for what remains of Ruthenia.

In the absence of formal Italo-German steps to "freeze" Czechoslovakia's wimmed borders, Hun-

garians and Poles said they still hoped the Ruthenian territory would fall to Hungary, thus giving Poland and Hungary the common borderline they desire.

Ruthenia, the eastern tip of Czechoslovakia, was forced by the Italo-German mediation award to cede its capital, Uzhorod, to Hungary, and its principal railway lines.

#### Ruthenians Protest.

Between 100,000 and 150,000 Ruthenians again will become Hungarians under the award, leaving about 500,000 in the Czech-Slovak-Ruthenian States. The Ruthenian delegation last night protested the decision, asserting it did not conform to ethnographical principles proclaimed at the four-Power Munich conference Sept. 29.

Five international Ukrainian (Ruthenian) organizations cabled United Ukrainian organizations in the United States, with headquarters in New York, asking for funds to assist the homeland. The message was sent through Dr. Luke Myshu of Jersey City, who came here with a Ruthenian delegation to add Americans' voice to the defense of the new State. There are 1,500,000 Ukrainians in the United States, 350,000 in Canada, 300,000 in Brazil and 100,000 in Argentina.

#### Plan New Railway Line.

A representative of the Ruthenian delegation said the Government would seek capital wherever it could find it to build a railway line from Eperjes (Pressova) to Hust (Huszt). Hust was chosen as the new Ruthenian capital to replace lost Uzhorod. This line would connect Eperjes with the Prague-Eperjes line and be the connecting link between Prague and Rumania.

Yugoslavia expects to be next in the revision of eastern European boundaries under the sponsorship of Germany and Italy, Yugoslav observers of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak negotiations said today. Both Yugoslav and Rumanian on-lookers of the arbitration proceedings in which Hungary gained most of the territory she wanted from Czechoslovakia pictured Germany and Italy in new roles as guardians of all Europe east of the Rhine.

They feared the two Fascist countries in that role would force a complete revision of the world war I Trianon Treaty which split Hungarian territory among the victorious countries. If this were done Rumania and Yugoslavia would lose large portions of territory taken from Hungary. Yugoslav quarters said today that they expected a campaign for such revision now on the principle of racial nationalism.

Hungary won a dominating position in the wild Carpathian Mountains by yesterday's decision over Czechoslovakia. When Hungarian



troops start occupation of the territory on Saturday they will command mountain valleys that still belong to Ruthenia.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed to accept the award as final. The Slovaks and Ruthenians were bitter over the decision. A Slovak spokesman said that his people got much less than what Germany led them to believe they would get. They credited Premier Mussolini of Italy with having swung the Germans to greater concessions for Hungary. Delegates to the mediation session disclosed, however, that Italy had pressed Hungary's claim for Bratislava up to the last moment.

Among readjustments necessary in Slovak-Ruthenian territory will be rebuilding of part of the main road between Uzhorod and Funkhes, which was cut in three places by the new boundary. Similarly, plans were made for construction of an airport at Hust, made necessary by the award of Sznatina, site of Ruthenia's only military airport, to Hungary.

#### Concessions Predicted.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 3 (A. P.).—Informed quarters believed today that Hungary would give economic concessions to Germany and Italy to show appreciation for their help in getting a large slice of Czechoslovakia.

When Premier Imredi triumphantly told jubilant Hungarians last night that Italo-German mediators had decided shrunken Czechoslovakia should cede Hungary an estimated 4,875 square miles with about 860,000 "obligations" to the Rome-Berlin axis.

He did not explain or indicate how he proposed to fulfill these obligations, but reliable observers thought it would mean forging even closer economic ties, especially with Italy since Hungarians feel Italy chiefly was responsible for settling

territorial dispute so satisfactorily to them.

The area acquired by negotiation is comparable to Connecticut in size and the new Hungary will be about as large as Ohio.

Observers at German court in favor because of a fear that Italy was becoming too friendly with England.

"With our territories returned to us we assume enlarged obligations," Imredi said from the balcony of his

palace to thousands of cheering Hungarians.

"These festivities will last but a moment and then we shall face work. The Hungarian people must be happier. They must develop a spirit of racial consciousness. They must foster a military spirit.

"Even more, the people must face the future aware of a deep sense of Christian morality and social jus-

tice. It must speed up reforms and make the fatherland attractive to all Hungarians."

Preparations proceeded for occupation of the rewon land by the Hungarian army, which has been anxious to carry out that task since the four-Power Munich conference gave Germany a part of Czechoslovakia. The occupation is to be carried out in four stages between Saturday and next Thursday.

#### Going . . . Going . . .

Vienna, Nov. 3 (AP).—The minorities concessions started by the pact of Munich September 29 cost Czechoslovakia approximately 16,165 square miles of territory.

This reduces the republic from the 54,196 square miles she started with when established by World War treaties to a country of about 38,031 miles.

The count: Sudetenland, 10,896 square miles, 405 square miles to Poland; 4,875 square miles to Hungary.

3 UDAPEST-NN-3

"WE THANK THE TWO GREAT POWERS FOR UNDERTAKING THE DIFFICULT TASK OF ARBITRATION," PREMIER IMREDI SAID. "THERE ARE STILL BROTHERS (HUNGARIANS) ACROSS THE BORDER BUT INASMUCH AS WE ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF ARBITRATION WE NOW ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS. "THEY PERFORMED THEIR MISSION SUCCESSFULLY. FOR US A GREAT DAY IS DAWNING—HUNGARY IS RESURRECTED."

#### DETAILS

POLISH INFORMANTS SAID NEGOTIATIONS WOULD CONTINUE THROUGH DIPLOMATS FOR A POSSIBLE FRONTIER WITH HUNGARY, AND THIS RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER ITALY, GERMANY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND NOW GUARANTEED CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NEW FRONTIERS.

POLES CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT GERMANY AND ITALY TOOK NO STEP YESTERDAY TO GUARANTEE THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDERS, ALTHOUGH THEY AGREED AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE TO DO SO AFTER SUDETENLAND WAS ABSORBED BY GERMANY AND HUNGARY REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH SLOVAKIA.

GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT, IN THE GERMAN VIEW, HOWEVER, NEITHER FRANCE NOR BRITAIN FORMALLY GUARANTEED THE FRONTIERS AT THE MUNICH PARLEY.

"PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN IN MUNICH SAID HE WAS READY TO DO SO," SAID A GERMAN SPOKESMAN. "BUT WE CONSIDERED THAT MORE A MORAL OBLIGATION THAN ANYTHING ELSE. FOR AT THAT TIME THE BORDERS DID NOT EXIST.

WHETHER THE QUESTION OF GUARANTEEING THEM WILL NOW BE DISCUSSED BY THE FOUR POWERS IS NOT YET CLEAR." NOV 4 1938 THE SLOVAK AND RUTHENIANS WERE BITTER OVER THE DECISION. A SLOVAK SPOKESMAN SAID HIS PEOPLE GOT MUCH LESS THAN WHAT GERMANY LED THEM TO BELIEVE THEY WOULD GET.

THEY CREDITED PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY WITH HAVING SWUNG THE GERMAN TO GREATER CONCESSIONS FOR HUNGARY. NOV 4 1938 THE MEDIATION PROBLEM REVOLVED ABOUT WHICH CENSUS FIGURES WOULD BE SET, TAKEN WHILE SLOVAKIA STILL WAS A PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. IT ESTABLISHED THE REGION AS PREDOMINANTLY HUNGARIAN. ANOTHER BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS SHOWED HUNGARIANS IN A MINORITY IN PRINCIPAL CITIES INVOLVED. THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARBITERS CHOSE THE EARLIER CENSUS.

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30.24 - 1059

30.24 - 1059

# GEORGE VI HAILS NEW ERA, LAUDS ROOSEVELT HELP

King Closing Parliament Prays Hopefully For Peace In Europe

Praises Czechs For "Dignity" As Losers Appeal Duce For Mediating

[By the Associated Press]

London, Nov. 4—King George VI terminated the present session of Parliament today with the prayerful hope that "a new era may have opened up for Europe" and warm praise for President Roosevelt's "timely action" to avert war in the time of crisis.

In a speech read in his absence during the closing moments of the first session of his reign, the monarch reviewed the grave events of September and declared:

"The cause of peace was powerfully aided by the timely action of the President of the United States of America."

Sees All Peoples Thankful

"The desire of all peoples not to be drawn into a war with one another is manifest and significant," he added, "and everywhere men and women share with me, I am convinced, the feeling of deep thankfulness that imminent peril was thus averted."

"I pray that, with the passing of this peril, a new era may have opened for Europe."

The time-honored phrase "My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly," took on new significance in the light of the four-power Munich accord partitioning Czechoslovakia.

Thanks Mussolini, Too

The King described his "deep anxiety" during the Czechoslovak-German crisis. He spoke of Premier Mussolini's "valuable support for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's proposal to Chancellor Hitler for the conference of Italian, British, French and German statesmen."

He lauded the "dignity" with which Czechoslovakia accepted her fate. He bespoke his pride in the "calmness and determination displayed by all my people. He thanked them for "their

spirit of service."

Halls Withdrawals In Spain

King George said his Ministers were confident the Anglo-Italian agreement now being concluded would "still further strengthen the good relations already existing between Italy and this country."

He said the Government "noted with satisfaction" the withdrawal of foreigners from the ranks of both the Spanish Government and "the administration at Burgos."

He expressed the "earnest hope" that the Chinese-Japanese war would end quickly.

His Majesty said that he was "deeply distressed by the continuance and recent intensification of violence and lawlessness in Palestine." He spoke, feelingly of the visit he and Queen Elizabeth made to France in July and of the strength of Anglo-French friendship.

The speech was read to both houses after the members of the House of Commons had been summoned to the Lords' chamber in traditional fashion.

The new parliamentary session opens next Tuesday.

The House of Commons last night approved support of the Government's determination to complete withdrawal of troops from the measures necessary to provide for the country's needs," defeating by 355 to 130 an opposition motion of censure.

The vote was taken after frank admissions by War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha that the September European crisis entailing steps toward mobilization revealed startling deficiencies.

## Invitation for Conference Accepted by British Prime Minister.

NOV 5 1938 TO GO TO FRANCE NOV. 23

George VI in Closing Session of Parliament Praises the Peace

Appeal of Roosevelt. NOV 5 1938

PARIS, Nov. 4 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministry announced tonight that Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax of Great Britain had accepted an invitation of the French Government to pay an official visit to Paris from November 23 to 25.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the British statesmen would "exchange views" with members of the French Government on the general situation.

He added that the visitors would be accompanied by their wives, indicating that the program would include social functions like those during the state visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France last July.

Diplomats expressed belief that the projected visit was prompted by a desire to demonstrate the continued close co-operation of the British and French governments rather than the need of negotiating

dier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in the September crisis.

King Praises Roosevelt

LONDON, Nov. 4 (P.).—King George VI, with words of "deep thankfulness" for Europe's rescue from war, ended today the first full parliamentary session of his reign. The traditional closing speech cited President Roosevelt's "powerful aid" for the cause of peace in the German-Czech crisis.

Fifty members of the House of Commons, including a Communist and a woman Socialist, answered the ceremonial doir-banging summons of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and filed into the House of Lords to hear Lord Maugham, Lord High Chancellor, read His Majesty's review of the year's historic events. Besides the five members of the House of Lords on the Royal Prorogation Commission which brought in the speech, there was only one member of the upper chamber present, Earl Stanhope, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The King's review gave credit also to Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Mussolini and Viscount Runciman, British mediator in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten German issue, for averting war. Some quarters observed that the King's speech referred only to "the German Chancellor," without naming Hitler, in a perfunctory review of the Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich conferences.

Next Tuesday, King George will

displayed by all my people" and thanked them for "their spirit of service."

"The cause of peace was powerfully aided by the timely action of the President of the United States of America," he said.

"The cause of peace was powerfully aided by the timely action of the President of the United States of America," he said.

"I pray that, with the passing of this peril, a new era may be opened for Europe."

## HUNGARY SENDS COMMITTEES TO TAKE OVER LAND

Picks 4 To Pilot Army Into Areas Ceded By Czechoslovakia

Experts In Groups Plan Exploitation Of Timber And Ore Deposits

differences between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Nov. 4—The Hungarian Cabinet today designated four special committees to execute the task of taking over the nearly 5,000 square miles of territory won from Czechoslovakia.

The committees, which will follow the army of occupation into the area on Saturday, will deal with these four problems:

Border adjustment, citizenship and the right of option, rights of minorities and the coordination of traffic and economics in the new Hungary with that of old Hungary.

The area of Hungarian territory in the east, lost by World War treaties, is expected to be highly profitable to Hungary in the provision of raw materials.

Drafting 5-Year Plan

Experts already are occupied with a five-year plan to industrialize the new territory.

Hungary acquires timber land in Slovakia which experts say will be sufficient to cover her needs in the future.

One-third of Slovakia's iron ore deposits pass into Hungarian hands.

Getting Rich Farm Land

Hungary also wins what is regarded as Slovakia's best worked agricultural district, between Bratislava and Komarnom (Komarno).

In addition, sugar beet refineries, paper mills, glass factories, saw mills, breweries, basalt quarries and extensive vineyards will come into Hungarian possession.

LONDON--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD BRITISH XXX OPENS TUESDAY.

THE SESSION CLOSED TODAY BEGAN OCT. 26, 1937.

KING GEORGE IS EXPECTED TO DELIVER IN PERSON HIS SPEECH FROM THE

THRONE AT TUESDAY'S OPENING OF THE NEW SESSION. INFORMED PERSONS SAID

HE MIGHT THEN MAKE SOME REFERENCE TO HIS PLANS TO VISIT CANADA AND

POSSIBLY THE UNITED STATES NEXT YEAR.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ETC AS BEFORE.

## CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT PARIS WITH HALIFAX

on any particular problem. Such a show of union, it was said, was considered necessary in the face of recent demonstrations of the strength of the German-Berlin axis, such as the awarding of Czechoslovak territory to Hungary.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax also would repay the two visits to London made by Premier Dal-

adier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in the September crisis.

The King's review of his "deep anxiety" during the dark days before the Munich peace, acclaimed the "calmness and determination

## Renamed For Hitler

Budapest, Nov. 4 (P.).—Premier Bela Imredi announced tonight a Budapest square would be renamed "Adolph Hitler Place" in recognition of Germany's support during the Hungarian-Czechoslovak territorial dispute.

Budapest already has a "Munich Square," named in honor of the Italian Premier, whose representative joined Hitler's in arbitrating the

FOR THE LAST TWO DECADES THE LACK OF TIMBER HAS  
COST HUNGARY 624,000,000 A YEAR IN IMPORTS FROM  
ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA



1938

3,000,000 QUINTALS OF WHEAT ANNUALLY (THE QUINTAL, METRIC,  
IS 220.46 POUNDS.)

NOV 5 1938  
ALWAYS RICH AGRICULTURALLY, HUNGARY LIKELY WILL

BE ABLE TO EXPORT THE BULK OF THIS WHEAT.

PARIS VISIT-BUDGET (PRECEDE PARIS DAY)

LONDON, NOV 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX WILL VISIT PARIS NOV. 23-25 IN A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF ANGLO-FRENCH SOLIDARITY IN FACE OF THE SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN ROME AND BERLIN.

THE BRITISH MINISTERS AND THEIR WIVES WILL BE THE GUESTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DURING THE THREE-DAY VISIT WHICH WILL HAVE A THREE-FOLD PURPOSE--SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND FRATERNAL.

SOCIALLY, THE PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY WILL RETURN CALLS MADE BY CAMILLE CHAUMPS AND YVON DELBOS, THEN FRENCH PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER RAUJECTIVELY, NOVEMBER 29 AND 30 LAST YEAR.

NOV 5 1938  
THEY ALSO WILL REPAY THE VISITS OF FRENCH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET. TWICE DURING THE CRISIS OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE FRENCH DIPLOMATS FLEW TO LONDON FOR MOMENTOUS CWNFERENCES LAST SEPTEMBER 18-19 AND 25-26.

BEYOND THE SOCIAL SIDE, HOWEVER, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH STATESMEN WERE EXPECTED TO DISCUSS A "GENERAL SETTLEMENT OF WORLD UNREST" AS WAS DONE A YEAR AGO.

SPECIFICALLY IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WOULD TRY TO WORK OUT A SOLUTION OF THE ISSUE RAISED BY GERMANY'S DEMANDS FOR THE RETURN OF HER WAR-LOST COLONIES.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN HOLD MOST OF GERMANY'S PRE-WAR COLONIES AND EUROPE'S STATESMEN BELIEVE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD RETURNING THEM, OR SOME OTHER MOVE TO SATISFY THE REICH, MUST COME FROM THEM.

FD513PES

NOV 5 1938  
A DISPLAY OF FRATERNAL GOODWILL BY CHAMBERLAIN AND HALIFAX

IN FRANCE, POLITICAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED, WOULD BE DESIGNED TO SHOW THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COLONIES AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH SATELLITE NATIONS THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH AXIS IS WORKING AS SMOOTHLY AS THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

NOV 5 1938

OF THE LATTER

THE SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION WAS MANIFEST MOST RECENTLY LAST WEDNESDAY IN THE ~~RECENT~~ ITALO-GERMAN ARBITRATION OF THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

BY  
ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH OF THE FRENCH INVITATION TO VISIT PARIS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ~~BRITISH~~ FOREIGN OFFICE.

DETAILS  
THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE PURPOSE BUT AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID "THE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE TAKEN TO DISCUSS THE GENERAL EUROPEAN AND ~~WORLD~~ <sup>OVERSEAS</sup> POLITICAL SITUATIONS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID:

"THE PRIME MINISTER AND VISCOUNT HALIFAX HAVE ACCEPTED



1938

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NOV 5 1938

THE VERY KIND INVITATION WHICH HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO THEM BY THE  
FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO VISIT PARIS NOVEMBER 23-25.

"THEY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. CHAMBERLAIN AND

VISCOUNTESS HALIFAX."

NOV 5 1938

### Hungary's Troops March In Czech Sectors Today

#### National Rebirth Envisioned Through New-Won Land

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4 (P).—Hungary, on the eve of what she regards as her "national resurrection," final details tonight to begin occupation of 1,875 square miles of Czechoslovakia. Tens of thousands

of Hungarian soldiers awaited orders to march at 10 a. m. (4 a. m. New York time) tomorrow across pontoon bridges over the Danube River into the territory awarded to Hungary by Italian and German arbitrators at Vienna on Wednesday.

The troops assigned occupation duty set up mobilization centers with the admonition of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to greet as long-absent brothers those Hungarians who were given to Czechoslovakia by the post-war

Trianon treaty. They were prepared for any eventuality, but officials said they expected no difficulty.

The populace, dreaming of reviving pre-war Hungary's colors, hung out the nation's red, white and green colors to celebrate what they considered to be a national rebirth. Throughout the country thousands enjoyed a national holiday.

DURING THE HOUR FROM 10 A.M. TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

WHEN THE TROOPS BEGIN MOVING, PLANS CALL FOR CHURCH BELLS TO

TOLL CONTINUOUSLY AND FOR PATRIOTIC EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN

ALL SCHOOLS.

NOV 5 1938

THE FIRST ZONES TO BE OCCUPIED WILL BE MEDVA, NORTH

OF GYOR, AND DOBORGAZ, NORTH OF MAYAR OVAR, IN THE BRATISLAVA

AREA ON HUNGARY'S NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A GENERAL ADVANCE WILL BE MADE ON SUNDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT, AWARE OF ITS ENLARGED RESPONSIBILITIES,

ALREADY HAS BEGUN ORGANIZING ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS TO CARE

FOR ABOUT 1,000,000 NEW INHABITANTS.

NOV 5 1938

THE ROYAL MINT WAS WORKING OVERTIME TO PRODUCE

60,000,000 PENGOS (\$12,000,000) TO PROVIDE SMALL CHANGE FOR

INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED REGIONS. THE NATIONAL BANK ANNOUNCED

IT WOULD ACCEPT SEVEN CZECHOSLOVAK CROWNS FOR ONE PENGOS.

CREATED  
THE CABINET/FOUR COMMITTEES -- BORDER ADJUSTMENT,

CITIZENSHIP AND THE RIGHT OF OPTION, RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

AND THE COORDINATION OF TRAFFIC AND ECONOMICS BETWEEN OLD AND

NEW HUNGARY -- TO ADMINISTER THE TRANSITION.

NOV 5 1938  
EXPERTS ALREADY WERE OCCUPIED WITH A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

TO INDUSTRIALIZE THE NEW TERRITORY WHICH WILL ADD RICH RAW

MATERIALS WHICH NOW COST HUNGARY HEAVILY TO IMPORT.

HUNGARY WILL ACQUIRE TIMBER LAND IN SLOVAKIA WHICH

EXPERTS SAY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY HER FUTURE NEEDS, AND

ONE-THIRD OF SLOVAKIA'S IRON ORES AND AN IMPORTANT WHEAT-

PRODUCING REGION. ALREADY RICH AGRICULTURALLY, HUNGARY PROBABLY

WILL BE ABLE TO EXPORT MOST OF THE GRAIN.



SHE ALSO WILL GAIN SUGAR BEET REFINERIES, PAPER MILLS,  
GLASS FACTORIES, SAW MILLS, BREWERIES, BASALT QUARRIES AND EX-  
TENSIVE VINEYARDS.

NOV 5 1938

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## DUCE SAYS ENEMIES DREAM OF REVENGE

Warns Italy To Be On Guard  
Against Critics Of His And  
Hitler's "Human" Policy

[By the Associated Press]  
Rome, Nov. 4—Premier Mussolini

today warned the country against men who "are dreaming of speculative and impossible revenge."

"For this reason," he told a crowd massed before the Palazzo Venezia to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Italy's World War victory over Austria, "there is still need of sleeping with our heads on our backs as we did in the trenches."

Mussolini evidently was referring to factions abroad which opposed a general European appeasement based on the Munich accord that sliced up Czechoslovakia.

### Calls His Policy "Rectilinear"

"In the European political sky," il Duce said, "the blue area tends to spread. Responsible men are working to this end, but it would be imprudent to abandon ourselves to exaggerated and premature optimism."

"The men who, feeling themselves beaten by the rectilinear, truly peaceful European and human policy of the (Rome-Berlin) axis, are dreaming with their eyes wide open of speculative and impossible revenge."

A HUNDRED THOUSAND VETERANS ARRIVED IN ROME FOR THE CELEBRATION. THOUSANDS MORE OF CIVILIANS POURED INTO THE CITY TO SEE MUSSOLINI REVIEW THE TROOPS. TWO THOUSAND TENTS WERE ERECTED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME TO ACCOMMODATE THE VETERANS.

NOV 5 1938

TO THE VETERANS IL DUCE SAID:

"TWENTY BATTLES IN 40 MONTHS OF EXTREMELY CRUEL TESTS

WERE NECESSARY TO BEAT AN EMPIRE (AUSTRO-HUNGARY) WHICH WAS THE ENEMY OF ITALY FOR CENTURIES AND TO CARRY OUR FLAG TO THE SACRED NATURAL LIMITS OF THE FATHERLAND."

NOV 5 1938

THE FOUR-DAY FESTIVITIES BEGAN TUESDAY ON THE BATTLEFIELD

AT VITTORIO VENETO AND WERE CONCLUDED WITH SOLEMN CEREMONIES

BEFORE THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER HERE.

FLAGS AND STANDARDS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, FASCIST

MILITIA AND VARIOUS OTHER GROUPS, WHICH HAD BEEN ASSEMBLED AT

NOV 5 1938

VITTORIO VENETO, SCENE OF THE DECISIVE BATTLE, WERE BROUGHT TO ROME ON SPECIAL TRAINS WHICH PAUSED IN THE NOV 5 TOWN ENROUTE WHILE

TROOPS AND OFFICIALS SALUTED THE FLAGS.

## Slovak Towns Hail Entry of Hungarians

Flowers Strew Path of  
Army Crossing Danube  
to Occupy Areas Taken  
From Czechs in Vienna  
Horthy to Enter  
With Troops Today

Government Refuses to  
Guarantee New Border  
and Hints There Will Be  
Still Further Demands

[By the Associated Press]  
BUDAPEST, Nov. 5.—Hungarian troops crossed the Danube today for the first time in twenty years to begin the reoccupation of 4,875 square miles of their former homeland awarded Hungary from Czechoslovakia through Italo-German arbitration.

The soldiers advanced with flowers bobbing on their shiny helmets or falling underfoot. By nightfall they had moved twelve and one-half miles into the Slovak regions of Medve and Doborgaz, north of the Hungarian towns of Gyor and Maggar Ovar and had occupied fourteen communities bedecked with the red, white and green Hungarian colors.

Military administration was applied at once. Passage between the old and new Hungary was permitted only on military pass. Assemblies were forbidden. Inns and cafes were ordered to close their doors by 1 a. m. each night.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent

of Hungary, who commanded the Austro-Hungarian World War fleet, was scheduled to lead Hungarian troops into Komarno (also called Komarom or Komorn) tomorrow. Occupation of the entire territory awarded this nation is to be completed by next Thursday.

The first Hungarian troops moved across the Danube at 10 a. m. Czechoslovak soldiers had fallen back during the night and it was arranged for a zone of a mile and a half to be kept between the two armies.

To symbolize the return of Slovakian territory the cross which has been on the Danube for years past's Liberty monument on the north monument to Hungary's war-lost territories was allowed to flutter away on a high autumn wind. Crepe still was draped over the east monument to Transylvania, which the World War Allies gave to Rumania, and over the west and south monuments to territories lost to Austria and Yugoslavia, respectively.

Hungary was reduced after the war from an area of 109,000 square miles to 35,875 square miles. Czechoslovakia received 24,300 square miles, of which it now is returning about one-fifth. Hungary's new acquisition is equal to about one-

seventh of its post-war size. Rumania still has about 38,600 square miles and Yugoslavia 8,100 square miles of former Hungarian territory.

A few discordant notes appeared in the jubilation in full swing over Hungary's "resurrection." Diplomatic quarters reported Hungary did not plan to guarantee the new border with Czechoslovakia, as contemplated in the Munich four-power agreement which settled the Czechoslovak-German quarrel. They said also the Hungarian aim of a common frontier with Poland through acquisition of Ruthenia, easternmost province of Czecho-

slovakia, still was alive. Hungarian officials were silent on these subjects, but it remained apparent that Hungary yearned for more than she had been awarded.

Meanwhile, the government began clamping down on newspapers and periodicals through strict control which already had forced forty-five publications, most of which were weeklies, to suspend publication. It requires every publication to obtain a license from the Premier's office. There were 1,100 applications for licenses and of the first 318 considered 45 were denied. Some of the banned newspapers were described as mouthpieces of liberal-democratic parties in opposition to the government.

## FIRST OF CEDED ZONES OCCUPIED BY HUNGARIANS

Troops Cross Danube on  
Pontoon Bridge On Dot  
Of Time Set

[By the Associated Press]  
Budapest, Nov. 5.—Hungarian troops crossed the Danube river on a pontoon bridge exactly on the scheduled second today to start occupying another slice of dismembered Czechoslovakia.

While the rest of Hungary, which has a fourth of the population she lost during the World War, called the day her "national resurrection," the soldiers entered the ceded area, totaling some 4,875 square miles, at 10 A. M. (4 A. M., E.S.T.) north of Altenberz, Hungary.



30.24-1063

30.24-1063

**FIELD MARSHAL TAY** COMMANDED THE HUNGARIAN TROOPS. HE  
AND HIS SOLDIERS IN MANY PLACES STOOD OVER FLOWERS TOSSED BY  
ENTHUSIASTIC CITIZENS.

**Enter Doborgas Area**  
The first step was the occupation of the island of Little Schuett, near the former Czech community of Doborgas.

Hungarian residents of the region, many dressed in colorful peasant costumes, came to cheer the regiment of infantry which was the first to cross the improvised bridge.

The infantrymen were followed closely by cavalry and artillery units, while overhead a dozen Hungarian airplanes circled.

#### Engineers Cross First

The territory was awarded Hungary by Italian and German mediators. The four-power "peace conference" September 29 has ceded Czechoslovakia about 16,165 square miles, of which 10,885 square miles went to Germany, 405 to Poland and 4,875 to Hungary.

The first Hungarians actually to step upon the former Czech soil were a detachment of engineers who anchored the north end of the pontoon bridge shortly before 10 o'clock.

#### All Hungary Celebrates

Thousands throughout Hungary had a national holiday, while from 10 to 11 o'clock, as the troops started moving, church bells rang continuously and patriotic exercises were conducted in schools.

Medva, north of Gyor, and Doborgas, north of Mayar Ovar, in the Bratislava area, were the first zones to be occupied. A general advance is to be made tomorrow.

#### One-Mile-And-Half Neutral Strip

Czech troops fell back during the night, and it was arranged to keep a strip of about a mile and a half between the armies. The plan in the Doborgas region was to occupy territory about four miles deep and thirteen miles wide.

Hungarian civil authorities followed the army and Hungarian currency and civil administration was being introduced immediately.

In Budapest there were jubilant patriotic exercises at numerous monuments erected in the last twenty years.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, told the troops to greet as long-absent brothers the Hungarians who had been given to Czechoslovakia by the post-war Treaty of Trianon.

## NEW MAGINOT LINES FOR FRANCE URGED

Second And Third Series Of Fortifications Declared Necessary

150,000 More Men For Army Urged By Independent Radical Leader

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 5.—Lucien Besset, one of the leaders of the Independent Radical party, told a party congress today that the Maginot Line must be reinforced and 150,000 men added to the French army to face "a new and more powerful Germany."

He said second and third defense lines must be laid behind the Maginot Line, super-highways must be built and the Paris region should be encircled by an independent chain of fortresses.

"We must show no more weakness," he told the Independent Radicals, "in order not to tempt the strong."

Would Keep 2-Year Army Period

Besset, former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies army committee, led his report with a flat statement that the two-year military period, scheduled to be reduced to one year at the end of 1939, must be continued.

The two-year period was decreed in the spring of 1934 to cover the "war-baby years," in which the low birth rate cut conscript classes in half. Besset said if it were continued it would put 150,000 more men into the standing army, which now has a normal strength of 700,000.

Besset's party has thirty-seven deputies in the 618-man lower house and is strategically situated between the governing Radical-Socialists and the Center Right.

#### Points To German Strength

Senator Pierre Cathala, who was a Minister in Laval Cabinets, reported

on French foreign policy, saying:

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The newspaper said the Jews arrested were those who "demonstrated hostility toward the Slovak State or were known to be engaged in dubious commercial customs."

Aryan merchants in Bratislava were said to be identifying themselves with signs in their windows. The semi-military Hlinka Iron Guard was reported to have started a boycott against Jewish businesses.

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Officials said the Nazis apparently had adopted this method of getting rid of prisoners to avoid taking care of them for long periods. French frontier guards said some of the prisoners attempted several times to cross into France after having been turned back each time to Nazi authorities.

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30.24-1063

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AND HIS SOLDIERS IN MANY PLACES STREETS OVER FLOWERS TOSSED BY

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## NEW MAGINOT LINES FOR FRANCE URGED

Second And Third Series Of Fortifications Declared Necessary

150,000 More Men For Army Urged By Independent Radical Leader

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 5.—Lucien Besset, one of the leaders of the Independent Radical party, told a party congress today that the Maginot Line must be reinforced and 150,000 men added to the French army to face "a new and more powerful Germany."

He said second and third defense lines must be laid behind the Maginot Line, super-highways must be built and the Paris region should be encircled by an independent chain of fortresses.

"We must show no more weakness," he told the Independent Radicals, "in order not to tempt the strong."

Would Keep 2-Year Army Period Besset, former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies army committee, led his report with a flat statement that the two-year military period, scheduled to be reduced to one year at the end of 1939, must be continued.

The two-year period was decreed in the spring of 1934 to cover the "war-baby years," in which the low birth rate cut conscript classes in half. Besset said if it were continued it would put 150,000 more men into the standing army, which now has a normal strength of 700,000.

Besset's party has thirty-seven deputies in the 618-man lower house and is strategically situated between the governing Radical-Socialists and the Center Right.

Points To German Strength Senator Pierre Cathala, who was a Minister in Laval Cabinets, reported

on French foreign policy, saying:

"Today, without war, Germany executes its program of *Mein Kampf* (Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's prophetic book—'My Struggle') and is rebuilding a compact empire in the center of Europe along the Danubian plains whose dynamic force carries in itself an ambition for European hegemony."

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Enter Doborgas Area The first step was the occupation of the island of Little Schuett, near the former Czech community of Doborgas.

Hungarian residents of the region, many dressed in colorful peasant costumes, came to cheer the regiment of infantry which was the first to cross the improvised bridge.

The infantrymen were followed closely by cavalry and artillery units, while overhead a dozen Hungarian airplanes circled.

Engineers Cross First

The territory was awarded Hungary by Italian and German mediators. The four-power "peace conference" September 29 has ceded Czechoslovakia about 16,165 square miles, of which 10,885 square miles went to Germany, 405 to Poland and 4,875 to Hungary.

The first Hungarians actually to step upon the former Czech soil were a detachment of engineers who anchored the north end of the pontoon bridge shortly before 10 o'clock.

All Hungary Celebrates

Thousands throughout Hungary had a national holiday, while from 10 to 11 o'clock, as the troops started moving, church bells rang continuously and patriotic exercises were conducted in schools.

Medva, north of Gyor, and Doborgas, north of Mayar Ovar, in the Bratislava area, were the first zones to be occupied. A general advance is to be made tomorrow.

Mile-And-Half Neutral Strip

Czech troops fell back during the night, and it was arranged to keep a strip of about a mile and a half between the armies. The plan in the Doborgas region was to occupy territory about four miles deep and thirteen miles wide.

Hungarian civil authorities followed the army and Hungarian currency and civil administration was being introduced immediately.

In Budapest there were jubilant patriotic exercises, numerous monuments erected to the lost provinces in the last twenty years.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, told the troops to greet as long-absent brothers the Hungarians who had been given to Czechoslovakia by the post-war Treaty of Trianon.

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BY CHARLES P. MUTTER

WASHINGTON, NOV. 5-(AP)-THE WORLD ENTERS ARMISTICE WEEK--20 YEARS AFTERWARD--PREPARING FEVERISHLY FOR WAR AT A COST WHICH MAY REACH \$20,000,000,000 THIS YEAR AND EVEN MORE IN 1939.

IN TOTALITARIAN AND DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES ALIKE THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS BURDENED BY THE STAGGERING COST OF THE ARMS RACE WHICH HAS BLOTTED OUT THE BRIGHT HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS OF NOVEMBER 11, 1918, WHEN THE WORLD WAR ENDED.

MANY FOREIGN NATIONS ARE DEVOTING NEARLY 30 PER CENT OF THEIR NATIONAL BUDGETS TO ARMS COSTS, PAYING NONE OF THEIR ARMS BILL OUT OF CURRENT REVENUE.

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EXCEPTING THE UNITED STATES, VIRTUALLY EVERY STRONG NATION IS OPERATING ON A WAR ECONOMY, DIVERTING CAPITAL AND SAVINGS INTO NON-PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES AND FORCING AN EXPANSION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY WELL BEYOND NORMAL PEACE-TIME REQUIREMENTS.

THIS GOVERNMENT ITSELF IS FORMULATING A PROGRAM OF GREATLY INCREASED ARMAMENT OUTLAYS.

MANY NATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE DICTATOR COUNTRIES, HAVE WIPED OUT UNEMPLOYMENT BY REARMAMENT. THE QUESTION ARISES, IN THE OPINION OF SOME ECONOMISTS, WHETHER DISARMAMENT IS POSSIBLE WITHOUT THROWING THE WORLD INTO A DEPRESSION FAR GREATER THAN THE LAST.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ARMS RACE HAVE BEEN CALLED EVEN MORE MENACING. THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, HAD THIS TO SAY RECENTLY:

"FOR THE DEMOCRACIES THE ULTIMATE COST OF UNLIMITED ARMAMENT COMPETITION MAY BE THE LOSS OF THEIR FREE ECONOMIES AND THE UNDERMINING OF DEMOCRACY ITSELF. IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH ITS PURPOSE (REARMAMENT) THE STATE IS FORCED TO APPROPRIATE A LARGER SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME, ACCELERATE ITS OWN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY, INTERVENE IN THE

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND SUPPRESS CIVIL LIBERTIES." MANY ECONOMISTS FORESEE NO SUCH STRAIN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES, DESPITE INDICATIONS OF HEAVY INCREASES IN ARMS EXPENDITURES AS THE RESULT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESTUDY NOW UNDER WAY. HOWEVER, ONE SCHOOL OF THOUGHT HOLDS THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN BUILD AND BUY MORE BATTLESHIPS AND BATTLEPLANES ONLY AT THE COST OF RESTRICTED EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REJECTED RECENTLY A PROPOSAL BY GOVERNOR POINDEXTER OF HAWAII THAT MORE FEDERAL FUNDS BE DEVOTED TO MUNICIPAL WORKS AT THE EXPENSE OF DEFENSE PROJECTS.

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HE HAS DECLARED THIS COUNTRY MUST CONTINUE TO REARM UNLESS AND UNTIL OTHER POWERS TAKE POSITIVE STEPS TOWARD DISARMAMENT.

PRIOR TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WAR SCARE IN SEPTEMBER, THE WORLD'S 1936 ARMS COST WAS ESTIMATED BY THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION AT MORE THAN \$18,000,000,000. THE COST OF MOBILIZATION AND THE ACCELERATED BUILDING PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN BY MANY POWERS AFTER THE MUNICH CONFERENCE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE RAISED THIS TO \$20,000,000,000, AT LEAST \$5,000,000,000 MORE THAN WAS SPENT IN 1937. THE 1939 COST MAY SHOW A CORRESPONDING INCREASE OVER 1938.

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION'S SURVEY SHOWED TOTAL ARMAMENT COSTS FOR 60 COUNTRIES MOUNTED FROM \$3,783,700,000 IN 1932 TO \$5,031,400,000 IN 1934, \$12,976,000,000 IN 1936, AND \$15,468,700,000 IN 1937.

GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE INCREASED THEIR EXPENDITURES SEVERAL THOUSAND PER CENT SINCE 1932. THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE A 200 PER CENT INCREASE, AND GREAT BRITAIN A 400 PER CENT INCREASE.

DURING THE TEN YEARS PRIOR TO THE WORLD WAR, THE TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES OF THE SAME GREAT POWERS ROSE ONLY 60 PER CENT. THE



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RECENT RATE OF ACCELERATION IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN MODERN TIMES, EXCEPTING THE PERIOD OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES BETWEEN 1914-1918.

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NOV 6 1938

WITH ARMISTICE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, NOV. 5-(AP)-HERE IS A SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S EXPENDITURES FOR ARMAMENT IN RECENT YEARS, MADE BY THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION. OUTLAYS ARE EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THE FIGURES FOR 1938 REPRESENT BUDGET ESTIMATES MADE SOME TIME PRIOR TO THE EUROPEAN CRISIS IN SEPTEMBER, WHEN ADDITIONAL COSTS WERE INCURRED.

NOV 6 1938

	1932	1934	1936	1937	1938
GREAT BRITAIN	426.1	480.6	546.9	1,263.1	1,693.3
FRANCE	509.2	582.7	834.4	909.2	1,092.1
UNITED STATES	667.8	710.0	964.9	992.1	1,065.7
GERMANY	253.5	381.5	3,600.0	4,000.0	4,400.0
JAPAN	199.1	271.9	305.1	1,129.8	1,755.3
SOVIET UNION	282.5	1,000.0	4,002.4	5,026.0	5,400.0
ITALY	270.6	263.7	916.1	573.4	526.0

WE453PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 6)

MODERN EUROPE MOCKS 20-YEAR-OLD VERSAILLES TREATY, BUT GERMANY HAS RETURNED: ONE SKULL, ONE KORAN, SOME FLAGS. (1,500) BY ANDRUE BERDING

NOV 7 1938

30.24

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, NOV. 5-(AP)-THIS IS JUST A REVIEW OF A DOG-EARED BOOK. A SENTIMENTALIST MIGHT PREFER TO READ IT NEXT FRIDAY, WHEN PART OF THE WORLD CELEBRATES THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMISTICE.

THE VOLUME HAS 191 PAGES AND YOU CAN GET A COPY FOR 15 CENTS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. DON'T SPEND ANY MORE FOR IT.

BECAUSE IT WAS WRITTEN NEARLY 20 YEARS AGO AND IS AS OUT-OF-DATE AS THE BUSTLE. IT IS---

"THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES."

NOV 7 1938

THE BOOK WAS THE WORK OF FOUR POLITICAL GIANTS, OF WHOM TWO ARE LEFT ALIVE--BRITISHER LLOYD GEORGE AND ITALIAN VITTORIO ORLANDO. THEY SOUGHT TO BUILD OUT OF THE PAGES OF THEIR BOOK A LASTING PEACE FOR THE WORLD.

TWENTY YEARS AGO FRIDAY, THEY BELIEVED THAT THE WORLD HAD BEEN MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, ESPECIALLY FRANCE. . . THAT GERMANY WAS BEATEN TO THE GROUND, NEVER TO BE A DANGER AGAIN. . . THAT AN ERA OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY, GOOD WILL AMONG MEN, HAD DAWNED. AND TODAY---

THE 65,000,000 GERMANS HAVE BECOME 80,000,000. THE GERMAN STRENGTH IN THE AIR IS SAID TO EQUAL THE COMBINED FORCE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE. GERMANY HAS ABSORBED ONE NATION, LOPPED A LIMB FROM ANOTHER; DOMINATES IN ALL CENTRAL EUROPE.

SO IT MIGHT NOT BE SO DULL AFTER ALL TO REVIEW A BOOK WHICH HAS BEEN ALMOST AS MUCH DISCUSSED--BY ADOLPH HITLER AMONG OTHERS--AS ANY BEST SELLER OF THIS CENTURY.

OUR AUTHORS--WOODROW WILSON, CLEMENCEAU, LLOYD GEORGE AND ORLANDO--STATED THEIR DESIRE THAT THE ARMISTICE SHOULD BE REPLACED BY A "FIRM, JUST AND DURABLE PEACE."

THEY THEN SET FORTH THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. TWO DECADES HAVE SEEN THE NATION OF WOODROW WILSON, PRINCIPAL EXPONENT OF THE LEAGUE, REFUSE TO JOIN IT; TWO OF THE FOUNDING NATIONS, JAPAN AND ITALY, LEAVE IT; AND GERMANY, A LATER JOINER, RESIGN. THE TWO GUNS PLACED IN THE LEAGUE'S HIP-POCKETS--ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SANCTIONS--HAVE BEEN UNLOADED.



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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 6)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD VERSAILLES TREATY ADVANCE  
X X X BEEN UNLOADED.

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THE READER'S ATTENTION BOBS UP AT ARTICLE--LET'S CALL IT  
CHAPTER--27, WHICH DEFINES THE BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY. SOUTH,  
EAST AND WEST, THOSE BOUNDARIES HAVE CHANGED SINCE THE GERMANS  
LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS 20

YEARS AGO. THE SAAR BASIN ADJOINING FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND A PORTION  
OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE NEW REICH.

CHAPTER 42 WILL GIVE THE READER PAUSE. . . "GERMANY IS FORBIDDEN  
TO MAINTAIN OR CONSTRUCT ANY FORTIFICATIONS EITHER ON THE LEFT BANK  
OF THE RHINE OR ON THE RIGHT BANK TO THE WEST OF A LINE DRAWN 50  
KILOMETERS TO THE EAST OF THE RHINE." THE READER MAY RECALL HITLER'S  
RECENT SPEECH IN WHICH HE SAID 278,000 MEN WERE WORKING ON THE FORT-  
IFICATIONS WHICH WOULD BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

TURN THE PAGE TO CHAPTER 43. . . "IN THE AREA DEFINED ABOVE,  
THE MAINTENANCE AND THE ASSEMBLY OF ARMED FORCES, EITHER PER-  
MANENTLY OR TEMPORARY, AND MILITARY MANEUVERS OF ANY KIND, AS  
WELL AS THE UPKEEP OF ALL PERMANENT WORKS FOR MOBILIZATION, ARE IN  
THE SAME WAY FORBIDDEN." YET, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNIFORMED  
MEN WERE IN THE RHINELAND IN RECENT WEEKS.

PERHAPS HERR KURT SCHUSSNIGG, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA  
NOW IN THE CUSTODY OF THE NAZIS, WILL ON FRIDAY REREAD CHAPTER 80. . .  
"GERMANY ACKNOWLEDGES AND WILL RESPECT STRICTLY THE INDEPENDENCE  
OF AUSTRIA X X X SHE AGREES THAT THIS INDEPENDENCE SHALL BE INAL-  
IENABLE, EXCEPT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF  
NATIONS."

EDUARD BENES, THE EX-PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHO IS COM-  
ING TO THE UNITED STATES AS A LECTURER, WILL PERHAPS THINK ON

FRIDAY OF CHAPTER 81. . . "GERMANY X X X RECOGNIZES THE COMPLETE  
INDEPENDENCE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE. X X X GERMANY HEREBY RECOG-  
NIZES THE FRONTIERS OF THIS STATE AS DETERMINED BY THE PRINCIPAL ALLIED  
AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND THE OTHER INTERESTED STATES."

THE COMMENT OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN PASSING ON FRIDAY BENEATH THE  
FORMIDABLE GUNS OF GERMANY'S NORTH SEA GIBRALTAR, THE ISLAND OF  
HELGOLAND, AND READING CHAPTER 115 MIGHT BE INTERESTING, IF  
PRINTABLE. THE CHAPTER 115 THE FORTIFICATIONS THEN EXISTING  
SHOULD BE DESTROYED AND NOT REBUILT.

(MORE) AP1152PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOV. 6)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON--SECOND ADD VERSAILLES TREATY ADVANCE  
X X X NOT REBUILT.

NOV 7 1938

WITH GERMANY NOW CLAMORING FOR A RETURN OF HER COLO-  
NIES, CHAPTER 119 IS INTERESTING. . . "GERMANY RENOUNCES IN  
FAVOR OF THE PRINCIPAL ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS ALL HER  
RIGHTS AND TITLES OF HER OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS."

THE MILLION MEN CHANCELLOR HITLER HAD UNDER ARMS DURING  
THE CZECH CRISIS, OR THE 350,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE SUDE-  
TENLAND GIVE POINT TO A READING OF CHAPTER 160. IT LIMITED  
GERMANY'S ARMY TO 100,000 MEN.

THE HALF-MILLION MEN NOW COMING UP EACH YEAR FOR CON-  
SCRIPT MILITARY SERVICE KNOW THAT CHAPTER 173 NO LONGER HAS ANY  
EFFECT ON THEM, BUT IT SAID: "UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY  
SERVICE SHALL BE ABOLISHED IN GERMANY."

GERMANY'S ARMADA IS RISING FROM THE ASHES OF CHAPTER  
181. IT LIMITED HER BATTLESHIPS TO 10,000 TONS, BUT WORKMEN ARE



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NOW CONSTRUCTING 35,000-TONNERS AND 26,000-TONNERS. OTHER WORKMEN ARE BUILDING A FLEET OF SUBMARINES, ALTHOUGH **NOV 7 1938** FORBADE GERMANY TO HAVE ANY.

SPEAKING OF WORKMEN, THE LABORERS WHO WERE DIGGING BOMB REFUGEES IN THE LONDON PARKS A FEW WEEKS AGO MIGHT ALSO HAVE DUG INTO CHAPTER 198. . . "THE ARMED FORCES OF GERMANY MUST NOT INCLUDE ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AIR FORCES."

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF INTERIOR **NOV 7 1938** RECKES, WHO REFUSED GERMANY HELIUM, WOULD FIND MATTER OF INTEREST IN THE SAME CHAPTER. . . NO DIRIGIBLE SHALL BE KEPT."

AMERICAN LEGAL LIGHTS MIGHT WONDER WHAT HAPPENED TO CHAPTER 227. . . "THE ALLIED <sup>and</sup> ~~THE~~ ASSOCIATED POWERS PUBLICLY ARRAIGN WILLIAM II OF HOHENZOLLERN, FORMERLY GERMAN EMPEROR, FOR A SUPREME OFFENSE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL MORAL **NOV 7 1938** AND THE SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

"A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL WILL BE CONSTITUTED TO TRY THE ACCUSED." THERE WERE TO BE FIVE JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN.

SINCE THIS IS A LITERARY REVIEW, WITH APOLOGIES TO THE BOOK EDITOR, ATTENTION SHOULD BE CALLED TO AN UNUSUAL WORD IN CHAPTER 231. YOU NEVER SEE IT MENTIONED ANY MORE AND MOST PEOPLE PROBABLY HAVE FORGOTTEN WHAT IT MEANS. IT IS SPELLED R-E-P-A-R-A-T-I-O-N-S.

"THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS AFFIRM AND GERMANY ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GERMANY AND HER ALLIES FOR CAUSING ALL THE LOSS AND DAMAGE TO WHICH THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR NATIONALS HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR IMPOSED UPON THEM BY THE AGGRESSION OF GERMANY

AND HER ALLIES."

SECRETARY OF TREASURY MORGENTHAU ON FRIDAY MAY POSSIBLY RUN THROUGH HIS SHEAF OF UNPAID BILLS MADE OUT TO GERMANY, REREAD CHAPTER 249 AND TURN THEM OVER TO SOME CRACK COLLECTION AGENCY. "THERE SHALL BE PAID BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THE TOTAL COST OF THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED GOVERNMENTS IN OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY FROM THE DATE OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE ARMISTICE OF NOVEMBER 11, 1918. . . " **NOV 7 1938**

WHILE HE IS AT IT, MR. MORGENTHAU, WHOSE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS PLACED GERMANY ON THE UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC BLACKLIST ON THE CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATING AGAINST AMERICAN COMMERCE, PERHAPS WILL READ CHAPTER 274. . . "GERMANY UNDERTAKES TO ADOPT ALL THE NECESSARY LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO PROTECT GOODS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF ANY ONE OF THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS FROM ALL FORMS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS."

THE WATERS OF THE GERMAN RIVERS ELBE, ODER, NIEMEN AND DANUBE HAVE ALL BUT OBLITERATED THE WORDING OF CHAPTER 331, MAKING THEM INTERNATIONAL RIVERS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONERS, AND ONLY THE WORDS OF ADOLF HITLER MAKING THEM GERMAN RIVERS NOW STAND OUT. **NOV 7 1938**

PERHAPS IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY WHAT PARTS OF THE BOOK WILL LAST, BUT THIS WE KNOW--THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF BELGIUM AND DENMARK ARE STILL THE SAME, AND THAT GERMANY HAS MADE RESTITUTION OF:

- 1--ONE SKULL.
- 2--ONE KORAN.
- 3--THE FRENCH FLAGS TAKEN IN THE WAR OF 1870.



1938

FEW PERSONS KNOW THAT A SKULL WAS THE OBJECT OF A SPECIAL PARAGRAPH IN THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES. IT SAID THAT, WITHIN SIX MONTHS, "GERMANY WILL HAND OVER TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THE SKULL OF THE SULTAN MKWAWA WHICH WAS REMOVED FROM THE PROTECTORATE OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA AND TAKEN TO GERMANY."

THE SECOND ITEM WAS MENTIONED IN ANOTHER PARAGRAPH. . . "GERMANY WILL RESTORE TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ THE ORIGINAL KORAN OF THE CALIPH OTHMAN, WHICH WAS REMOVED FROM MEDINA BY THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES AND IS STATED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO THE EX-EMPEROR WILLIAM II."

IN 20 YEARS THE DOVE OF PEACE WHICH PERCHED ON THE BACK OF A PROSTRATE GERMANY HAS CHANGED INTO AN AIRPLANE CARRYING A BRITISH PRIME-MINISTER TO BEG A GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO SHEATH HIS SWORD. YOU CAN SEE WHY WE SAID SOME READERS MIGHT WANT TO KEEP IT UNTIL FRIDAY, ESPECIALLY SINCE ARMISTICE DAY THIS YEAR BECOMES FOR THE FIRST TIME, A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT OCT. 30)

A.11213AES RM

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6)

THE NEXT WILL BE A WAR OF COMPLETE ANNIHILATION;  
GERMANY REVEALS PART OF HIDDEN ARMAMENTS; MORE IN STOCK (700)

BY J..BOUMAN

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)---"WE DON'T WANT WAR; NO NATION WANTS WAR!" HITLER SHOUTED WHEN HE WAS EXPLAINING WHY HE WAS GOING TO SEIZE SUDETENLAND.

HIS AUDIENCE CHEERED THEMSELVES HOARSE. "NO WAR!" THE COUNTRY

ECHOED FROM END TO END.

"THANK GOD, NO WAR!" CAME THE RESPONSE FROM ALL THE REICH'S NEIGHBORS, GREAT AND SMALL.

GAS MASKS WERE PUT AWAY; RESERVISTS WERE SENT HOME; MOBILIZATION CANCELLED.

BUT NONE SAVE INCURABLE OPTIMISTS BELIEVE THAT THE PEACE MILLENNIUM IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER.

WARNINGS ARE PLENTIFUL THAT THE NEXT GREAT WAR, WHEN IT COMES, WILL, IN ITS FEROCITY, PUT THE WORLD WAR OF 20 YEARS AGO COMPLETELY IN THE SHADE.

NO SMALLER AUTHORITY THAN THE LATE "WAR LORD," ERICH LUDENDORFF, THE KAISER'S FAMOUS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IN THE WORLD WAR, HAS LAID IT DOWN THAT THE NEXT WAR WILL BE A "TOTAL" WAR.

VIRTUALLY, THERE WILL BE NO NON-COMBATANTS; THERE WILL BE NO CONSIDERATION FOR GRAYBEARDS, WOMEN, OR BABES IN ARMS.

IT WILL BE A WAR OF ANNIHILATION.

"IN ORDER TO WIN, THE COMPLETE CONQUEST OF THE PEOPLE'S SOUL IS ESSENTIAL," LUDENDORFF WROTE.

HE ELABORATED TWO MAIN POINTS: ONE BEING THAT THE MOST RIGID CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE, AND THE UTMOST SACRIFICE MUST BE IMPOSED ON ALL GERMANS, MEN AND WOMEN.

"THE SLIGHTEST BREATH OF DOUBT OR DISCOURAGEMENT MUST BE STIFLED RUTHLESSLY."

NO COUNTRY IS LIKELY PREMATURELY TO REVEAL ITS SECRETS AS TO WHAT MEANS IT INTENDS TO EMPLOY IN THE NEXT MAJOR CONFLICT.

IN GERMANY, AS ELSEWHERE, THE ORDER IS: "KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT-- ENEMY EARS ARE LISTENING."

HITLER LIFTED A TIP OF THE VEIL WHEN HE SHOWED REGENT NICHOLAS OF HUNGARY SOME OF HIS NEW DEATH DEALING MACHINERY AT A PARADE



1938

30.24-1069

30.24-1069

IN THE LATTER'S HONOR IN BERLIN, AUGUST 25.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES LIFTED ASTONISHED EYEBROWS WHEN THEY SAW THUNDERING PAST THEM THE BIGGEST HOWITZERS (16 INCHERS) EVER SEEN IN GERMANY; THE SUPER "BIG BERTHAS"; LONG RANGE GUNS WITH 40 FEET BARRELS, AND 9 TO 11 INCH CALIBER; TRUCKLOADS OF DESTRUCTION-DEALING MONSTERS, NEVER BEFORE SEEN ON WHEELS.

TANKS THERE WERE--HUGE ONES APPARENTLY FOR A CREW OF FIVE--OFFICER, TWO GUNNERS, DRIVER, SUBSTITUTE DRIVER--NEW TYPES OF MEDIUM SIZE TANKS, SOME ESTIMATED TO WEIGH APPROXIMATELY 15 TONS; OTHERS BETWEEN 6 AND 9 TONS.

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PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS THOUGHT THAT IF HITLER WAS WILLING TO SHOW OFF THESE MONSTERS, HE MUST HAVE PLENTY MORE ACES UP HIS SLEEVE.

IN A LITTLE BOOK ENTITLED "THE WAR OF THE FUTURE," RETIRED LIEUT.-GEN. MAX SCHWARTE VOICES THE OPINION, NOW PRETTY GENERALLY HELD, THAT THE NEXT WAR WILL BE CHIEFLY AN AERIAL ONE.

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THE FACT THAT THE MILITARY BUDGETS OF ALL GOVERNMENTS ARE APPROPRIATING CONSTANTLY RISING SUMS FOR FIGHTING PLANES GOES TO SUPPORT THIS VIEW.

"RUTHLESSNESS IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE," THE WRITER DECLARES, "WILL CHARACTERIZE THE NEXT WAR.

NOTHING WILL BE NEGLECTED TO BREAK THE MORALE OF THE CIVIL POPULATION--NO LAWS OF HUMANITY, NO INTERNATIONAL LAW, WILL BE KEPT."

GENERAL SCHWARTE, TOO, SUPPORTS GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S VIEW THAT THE NEXT WAR WILL BE A "TOTAL" ONE.

"IT MEANS THE COMPULSORY INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE WHOLE NATION," HE WRITES. "THERE WILL NO LONGER BE ANY NON-COMBATANT PART OF THE POPULATION."

TO STRIKE AT AN ENEMY'S NERVE CENTER WILL BE THE FIRST AIM, AND THE REALIZATION OF THIS EXPLAINS WHY ALL GOVERNMENTS ARE SPREADING

THE MOST VULNERABLE CENTERS AS FAR APART AS POSSIBLE.

NEUTRALS WILL STAND BUT A POOR CHANCE IN THE NEXT WAR, THE WRITER THINKS. THE ARGUMENT THAT "NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW" WILL BE ENFORCED TO THE UTMOST LIMIT.

THE MOST SINISTER MEANS OF COMBAT WILL BE THE POISON GASSES OF WHICH ABOUT 30 VARIETIES WERE USED IN THE WORLD WAR, AND WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE USED AGAIN.

THEY FALL INTO FOUR GROUPS:

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1. LUNG TISSUE DESTROYING GASSES SUCH AS PHOSGENE, CHLORIC, PICRIC GASSES.

2. ARSENIC GROUP (BLUE CROSS, LEVISITE ETC.)

3. MUSTARD GAS GROUP (YELLOW CROSS, YPERITE).

4. TEAR GAS GROUP (BROMACETONE, CHLOROACETONPHENONE).

GENERAL SCHWARTE BELIEVES IN THE POSSIBILITY THAT SURPRISES MAY BE SPRUNG ON A SHUDDERING WORLD IN THE MATTER OF NEW GASSES THAT WILL PENETRATE ALL HITHERTO KNOWN GAS MASKS.

"IT WOULD BE AN UTTER DELUSION TO BELIEVE THAT ANY STATE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING POISON GAS WILL REFRAIN FROM MAKING AND USING IT, NO MATTER WHAT PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE CONTRARY," HE DECLARES.

THE WRITER SPECIFICALLY MENTIONS AS IMPRACTICABLE THE SO-CALLED "DEATH RAYS" CAPABLE OF DESTROYING LIFE AT LONG RANGE--ULTRA VIOLET, ULTRA SHORT WAVES OR BY WHATEVER NAME THEY MAY BE CALLED.

"THE MOST COMPETENT AUTHORITIES DO NOT ADMIT THEY ARE A WORKABLE PROPOSITION," HE ASSERTS, "AT LEAST, NOT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE."

NEITHER DOES HE BELIEVE IN ANY SO-CALLED "HARMLESS" GASSES WITH ONLY SOPORIFIC POWERS.

"THERE IS NO POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS," HE STATES.



THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN WILL BE, AS EVER, THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN BATTLE," GENERAL SCHWARTZ HOLDS.

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"THE MOST TECHNICALLY PERFECT WEAPON WILL FAIL IF NOT SERVED BY STRONG MEN WILLING TO STAKE THEIR LIVES, UNDER ENERGETIC PURPOSEFUL LEADERSHIP OF A NATION WHICH IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOR ITS EXISTENCE."

NAZI ORATORS AND MILITARY WRITERS MEANWHILE PROCLAIM TRIUMPHANTLY THAT GERMANY'S "LINES," THE FORTIFICATION LINE ON THE WEST RUNNING APPROXIMATELY 250 MILES FROM THE NETHERLANDS BORDER TO THE SWISS FRONTIER, IS IMPREGNABLE AND WILL BAR ANY ATTEMPT AT INVASION FROM THE WEST.

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ANY ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK IT WOULD INVOLVE THE NEUTRALITY OF THE NETHERLANDS AND SWITZERLAND.

MILITARY LEADERS ASSERT THE WORLD WAR SIEGRIED LINE WAS A CHILD'S TOY COMPARED WITH THE FORMIDABLE NEW DEFENSE WORKS ERECTED AT ADOLF HITLER'S BEHEST.

THE SYSTEM CONSISTS OF THREE OR FOUR LINES FROM 25 TO 30 MILES DEEP WITH NO LESS THAN 17,000 SEPARATE STEEL AND CONCRETE POSTS, EMPLACEMENTS AND MACHINE-GUN PILLBOXES SO CAMOUFLAGED AS TO ESCAPE AERIAL DETECTION.

THERE ARE WHAT ARE CALLED "TOMBSTONES FOR TANKS"--ROWS OF CONCRETE BLOCKS STICKING OUT OF THE EARTH AT STRATEGIC POINTS LIKE GIGANTIC CANINE TEETH. GERMANS ASSERT NO TANKS WILL BE ABLE TO PASS THEM.

COMPLETE FEATURES OF THE NEW LINE ARE A SECRET BUT MAJOR GENERAL SPEICH, INSPECTOR OF FORTIFICATIONS, GAVE AN INKLING OF WHAT WAS TO BE EXPECTED SHOULD AN ENEMY FORCE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH IN A SWIFT SURPRISE MOVEMENT.

WRITING IN THE BERLINER LOKAL ZEIGER, HE DESCRIBED HOW LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY AND AIRPLANE BO

WOULD DESTROY THE ENEMY BACK OF

THE LINES SYSTEMATICALLY WHILE THE FOE'S ATTACKING FORCES WOULD BE EXPOSED TO FIRE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS FROM HIDDEN BATTERIES.

"SHOULD THE ENEMY NEVERTHELESS DECIDE TO MAKE AN INFANTRY ATTACK," HE WROTE, "STORMING PARTIES WOULD BE WIPED OUT BY A HURRICANE OF FIRE LONG BEFORE REACHING THE LAST LINE OF TRAPS AND BARRIERS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.)

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(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY 'EMBER 6.)

## Horthy Rides Into Zone Taken From Czechs

### Crosses Danube at Head of Troops on Second Day of Occupation and Gets Welcome of Citizenry

BUDAPEST, Nov. 6 (P).—Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, formally took possession today of Hungary's share of dismembered Czechoslovakia. Riding a white horse through a cold drizzle of rain he crossed the Danube River by bridge into Komarom (Komarno, or Komorn) at the head of infantry, artillery and cavalry regiments and tank units.

Today was the second day in the progressive occupation of 4,875 square miles of former Hungarian territory which went to Czechoslovakia at the end of the World War and now goes back to Hungary by decision of Italo-German arbitrators. Occupation of the zone, which amounts to one-fifth of the land Czechoslovakia acquired from Hungary twenty years ago, is to be completed by Thursday.

Rain pattered on the steel helmets of the Hungarian troops and drenched the dresses of hundreds of girls in colorful peasant costumes who went to the bridgehead to watch the seventy-year-old regent perform his historic mission. But there was no dampening of the enthusiasm of Hungarians on both sides of the old border as they shouted and sang, through the rain, that they were witnessing Hungary's resurrection.

Quick to appreciate the drama of his crossing of the Danube, Hungarians recalled that in 1919 Admiral Horthy, then head of a counter-

revolutionary movement, rode a white horse to enter Budapest and wrest authority from the Communists. Today he was hailed as a liberator, and there even were some enthusiasts who were hailing him as king.

But agitation to persuade him to take the old crown of St. Stephen had not reached the concrete stage, and there was no official hint that there was more than patriotic excitement back of the desire to have the vacant Hungarian throne reoccupied.

Once across the bridge, the admiral rode to a stand where Mme. Horthy, members of Parliament and local officials sat. There, in response to words of welcome, the gray-haired regent made a speech.

"I bring to our homecoming, brothers, the love of all Hungary," he said. "In a city so rich with Hungarian tradition, I can do no more than thank you for the faith and patience with which you have awaited this day."

"I myself never ceased to believe with fanatic zeal that this day of victory would come to us."

The regent's eyes glistened as he kissed a little girl who brought him a bouquet. Then he stepped to a platform to watch the troops file into Komarom while airplanes maneuvered over the Danube.

The Komarom Bridge, which as late as yesterday still was mined with dynamite so that it might be destroyed at the touch of a button on either side of the river, was the only span in the region strong enough to hold the parade's heavy motorized artillery.

There was another touch of ceremony at Esztergom, to the east, where Hapsburg Archduke Joseph, who was a World War army commander, reviewed the regiment which bears his name.

The Hungarian forces of occupation, meanwhile, were moving forward along two extensive fronts. The line of occupation across the old frontier from northwest Hungary extended from Duna Szerdahely through Ipolyzag, thirty miles

northwest and forty-five miles northeast, respectively, in direct lines from Komarom.

In the east, the troops penetrated a few miles between Satoralja Ujhely to Beregszasz (Berehovo). The latter town is in Ruthenia, easternmost province of Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, revisionist sentiment increased in Budapest. Crowds attending exercises in Liberty Square shouted demands for annexation of Rumanian Transylvania and the Slovak city of Bratislava (Pressburg or Pozsony) and Nitra (Neutra), which belonged to Hungary before the World War settlements.

## Hitler Lectures Democracies; Discounts Disarmament Talk

### Declares In Address At Weimar He Will Give Germany Defense Force That Will Be Conducive To Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Weimar, Germany, Nov. 6.—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler lectured democracies today and, speaking "as a peace-loving man," declared, "I have decided to give the German Reich a defense force that will be conducive to peace being kept."

The Chancellor spoke before a mass-meeting for thirty-five minutes as he came here to review Nazi formations in the capital of Thuringia, once a Socialist hotbed, which became one of the earliest converts to Nazi doctrines.

He said he was suspicious of talk of reducing armaments while the rest of the world armed to the teeth, and

took cognizance of British Laborite criticism of Nazism to proclaim it his duty "to see that this Reich shall not be crushed."

Hitler launched his lecturing of democracies with a historical review in which he branded action by the World War victors in regard of Woodrow Wilson's founding points as "the greatest betrayal of all time."

"Let democracies understand this: If they talk about rights of small

peoples, they should not deny rights to big peoples," he said.

"But history has shown that democracy in practice is different from democracy in theory."

"Democrats can only conceive of one duty, namely to uphold democracy with resultant liberty to anybody to incite to war."

### Reich Shall Not Be Crushed

"I cannot expect them to alter their constitution, but, what I read of Commoner Greenwood (Arthur Greenwood, Laborite) in the British Parliament uttering the wish that Nazism and Fascism be crushed, and when one thinks of the possibility that his party may come once into power, it is my duty to see that this Reich shall not be crushed."

"Let the world leave us alone. We want nothing but to get on with our work in peace."

The Chancellor touched briefly on Germany's acquisition of Austria and Czechoslovakia's Sudeten areas, saying these territories had become loyal members of the greater Germany.

"We must believe in higher justice," he exclaimed, "when we see how our strenuous efforts have received their

reward." One hundred thousand Nazis assembled in Weimar Stadium for the Führer's address.

In his reference to disarmament, he said: "It is very nice to talk about disarmament, but I am skeptical of disarmament when the spirit also is not disarmed."

Here he added he also was skeptical because "others were arming to the teeth," and at the end of his address he asserted that what was needed was "disarmament of the war-monger."

He charged his theme that if there were only authoritative states in the world to deal with, disarmament would be possible.

### Suspicious Of Democracies' Word

But, he told his shouting listeners, he was "suspicious of the democratic states' ability" to keep their word and carry through without war.

Germany, he said, had become a great power in arms.

"The German is either a first soldier or he is none at all," he declared.

"We won't forget how our success came. . . . We know that had we remained unarmed negotiations would have gone on forever."

The present leadership in Germany, he said, was not the same as that of five years ago.

"The umbrella-carrying political leader is gone," he explained amid howls of laughter from his audience.

Fritz Sauckel, Governor of Thuringia, said in an introductory speech that Germany's power had "not been won at the cost of other nations but was built on the unassailable rights of self-determination of peoples."

## Magyar Parties Unite to Clamor For More Land

### Revisionist Drive Spreads, Seeks Return of Territory Lost to Rumania, Yugoslavia as Well as Czechs

BUDAPEST, Nov. 7 (P).—Hungarian political parties presented tonight a solid front, with revisionists clamoring for the return of additional territory that Hungary lost in World War treaties.

Their appetites were only sharpened by winning by negotiation 4,875 square miles of territory lost to Czechoslovakia.

Revisionists clamored for a return of more of the approximately 74,000 square miles that Hungary lost after the war. Rumania got about 38,000 square miles, Czechoslovakia about 24,300, Yugoslavia 8,100 and Austria 1,900. The revisionists were giving the revisionist movement a revisionist sentiment was expected to reach a climax Friday in exercises celebrating the occupation of Kosice, key city regained from Czechoslovakia.

### Troops Occupy Twelve Villages

In various parts of the returned territory Hungarian troops marched slowly on their schedule of occupation, entering several dozen villages today. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and the entire Cabinet will participate in the occupation of Kosice.

The Hungarian hero, Prince Francis Rakoczi II, is buried there. He was a ruler who died in exile in 1735 after having fought against Austrian oppression.

Four Senators and five Deputies, who represented the occupied territory in the Czechoslovak Parliament in Prague, and six members of the Slovak Diet will be accepted as members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Meanwhile, Hungarian newspapers charged that Czechoslovakia was forcing Jews into areas about to be occupied by Hungary in violation of the Vienna agreement. They demanded that Hungarian authorities move any deported Jews back into Slovakia. The Vienna agreement, signed on November 2, with Italy and Germany as arbitrators, arranged the cession of 4,875 square miles to Hungary.

### Czechs Expelling Jews

PRAGUE, Nov. 8 (P).—Official sources denied reports that large numbers of Jews had been expelled from Bratislava. They said fifteen Jews had been arrested on suspicion of attempting to spread propaganda in favor of Hungarian annexation of Bratislava, but had not been expelled.

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### Kundt Founds Prague Party

PRAGUE, Nov. 7 (P).—Ernst Kundt, a Sudeten German leader, announced today the formation of a parliamentary organization of "German National Socialist Deputies and Senators within Czechoslovakia." Its purpose was stated to be to promote peaceful relationships between persons of German blood remaining within the republic, and Czechs, Slovaks and Ruthenians. It was organized by Kundt and eight other members of the old Czechoslovak Parliament who are of German blood and are staying in the republic. Kundt will be its chairman.

## MORE IS SOUGHT BY HUNGARIANS

### Sentiment High for Extra Czech Territory.

### WANT TRIANON PACT REVISED

### Speakers Say Nation Won't Be Satisfied With Present Area.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Sentiment for further territorial revision rode at high crest in Hungary today. Enthusiasm whipped up by military occupation of a sizable chunk of Czechoslovakia inspired Hungarian leaders to tell the people this victory was "only partial justice."

Hungary, they said, rejoiced that Italian-German arbitration brought the return of 4,875 square miles of territory, about one-fifth of the total lost to Czechoslovakia at the end of the World War. Speakers added that Hungary would be satisfied with that.

The seventy-two-year-old Hapsburg Archduke Joseph, a field marshal in the world war, was one who called for a drive to gain full revision of the world war treaty of Trianon.

"Now, without distinction of class or rank, we will only be Hungarians working for restoration of St. Stephen's Hungary [pre-war Hungary]," he said in a trembling voice as he watched the Hungarian army of occupation move up yesterday at Esztergom.

### To Be Completed by Thursday.

The army started its progressive arbitration of the regained territory Saturday and is to complete the task by Thursday.



Count Joseph Takach-Tolva told a Budapest rally of thousands of legionnaires, war invalids and Hungarian Youth Society members that "our twenty years' dream is only partly realized." The Count is head of the nation's 250,000 legionnaires.

In the provincial town of Balatonboglár, Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the Small Landowners' party which is one of the most important opposition groups, said: "This is only partial justice," he said. "It is still the hope in all of us that now full justice will follow."

#### Horthy Rides White Horse.

Hungary's regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, rode a white horse through a cold drizzle across the Danube River bridge at Komárom Sunday to take possession formally of the new territory. He had in 1919 similarly rode a white horse into Budapest to take authority from the communists then in power.

He was hailed by crowds throughout the march and to his welcomers he said:

"I bring to our homecoming brothers the love of all Hungary. In a city so rich with Hungarian tradition I can do no more than thank you for the faith and patience with which you have awaited this day."

Some hailed the regent as King, but there was no indication this was anything but a patriotic demonstration indicative of a desire to reoccupy the vacant Hungarian throne.

As the troops continued military occupation of the new Hungary, a special commission met today to adjust a final border with Czechoslovakia. The limitation was to take into consideration military, economic, railway, postal and administrative requirements.

#### Villagers Cheer Troops.

WITH THE HUNGARIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 7 (A. P.)—Hungary's steel-helmeted cavalry and infantry pushed her new frontier farther into Czechoslovakia today, occupying four more villages and towns north of the Danube amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Thousands of peasants, including many barefoot women and children, stood in a wintry wind along railroads and highways cheering and singing in celebration of their return to Hungary under the Vienna arbitration of last week. The Hungarian troops marched under scores of garlanded arches and were showered with flowers.

#### Chamberlain Talks With African Official

LONDON, Nov. 7 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today received Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, for a long talk on South Africa's £6,000,000 sterling (about \$10,000,000) loan program and Germany's colonial demands.

#### SUDETEN REFUGEES

Hull Says That International Board Should Aid Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (A. P.)—Secretary Hull today told the Inter-Governmental Refugees Committee, established to aid political refugees from Germany, that the United States believed similar assistance should be given emigrants from the Sudetenland. The committee which has headquarters in London, had asked this

Government's opinion.

The Secretary of State said "this Government considers the situation of involuntary emigrants from the Sudeten areas to be such as to bring them within the spirit of this Government's initiative for inter-governmental action on behalf of involuntary emigrants from Germany and that it therefore considers that they should be included in the scope of activity of the committee."

The London committee was formed last July by thirty-two nations, acting at the suggestion of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

THROUGHOUT THE LAND NORTH OF THE DANUBE THERE WERE STREET CELEBRATIONS WHICH GAVE THE SOLDIERS A TASTE OF WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THEM ON THURSDAY.

HUNGARY'S 70-YEAR-OLD REGENT, NICHOLAS HORTHY, IS EXPECTED TO LEAD THE TROOPS INTO THE LARGE MANUFACTURING CITY OF KASSA, POPULATION 70,000, ON THURSDAY.

OTHER TROOPS WILL TAKE OVER NOV 8 1938 MUNKACAS, 27,000 POPULATION; UZHOROD, 30,000; ERSEKIJVAR, 22,000; BERECSZASZ AND LOSONC 15,000.

ROZSNYO, A CITY OF 12,000, WILL BE REACHED TOMORROW.

(THE POS) BUDAPEST—EMPIRE OF ABOUT 100,000 35,000 SQUARE MILES.

NOV 8 1938 IN TRANSFORMED HUNGARY FROM A MARITIME NATION TO A LAND-LOCKED NATION OF ABOUT 35,000 SQUARE MILES. (IN THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, SLOVAKIA GOT ABOUT 24,300 SQUARE MILES; RUMANIA, ABOUT 38,000 SQUARE MILES, AND YUGOSLAVIA, 8,100 SQUARE MILES. IN THE SEPARATION OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY, AUSTRIA GOT ABOUT 1,900 SQUARE MILES. ITALY GOT THE PORT OF FIUME.)

CALATI, RD. NOV 7-(AP)—FIVE HUNDRED JEWISH REFUGEES, CZECHOSLOVAK AND AUSTRIAN, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON A DANUBE RIVER BOAT FROM VIENNA AND DEPARTED ABOARD THE STEAMER PRAGA FOR PALESTINE.

## Hitler Scores Democracies

Says He Is Suspicious of Their Ability to Keep Word on Disarming.

WEIMAR, Germany, Nov. 7 (A. P.)—Chancellor Hitler, in another of the series of speeches he has been making since the Czechoslovak crisis, told 100,000 Nazis here that Germany regained greatness through arms and "we won't forget how our success came."

He said in a speech delivered yesterday that he was "suspicious of the democratic ability" to keep their word. "It is very nice to talk about disarmament but I am skeptical of disarmament when the spirit also is not disarmed."

Germany's wish is that the "world leave us alone," the Chancellor said. "I have decided to give the German Reich a defense force that will be conducive to peace being kept."

He criticized democracies that permit "anybody to incite to war," and avowed that Germany wanted "nothing but to get on with our work in peace."

## JEW OF GERMANY ASSAILED BY HITLER

They Were Responsible For Collapse Of Reich, At End Of Nov. 8-1938

[By the Associated Press] Munich, Nov. 8—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in a seventy-five-minute speech on the fifteenth anniversary of his repulsed Munich beer cellar Putsch, tonight bitterly blamed Jews for Germany's collapse at the end of 1918.

The Chancellor's words coincided with a sharp German press attack and scattered Nazi reprisals against Jews because of the shooting yesterday of the German Embassy secretary in Paris by a young Polish Jew. Hitler himself did not mention the incident.

ALSO BLAMED FOR INFLATION The Führer blamed the Jews for German post-war inflation, which he called "one of the greatest of Jewish swindles."

Hitler described President Woodrow Wilson as "a great American and apostle of national morality," whose fourteen points, which, while not carried out, contributed to German collapse.

Hitler said the German collapse would have been averted "if destiny had put me in the place which I am holding now."

"There would have been only one collapse," in that event, he added, "—that of wicked and destructive political parties."

Hits At Britons' Request A request of members of the British Parliament that Germany should release political prisoners brought caustic remarks from Hitler.

"I too," he said, "once was an enemy of the state, but I never noticed the British oppositional leaders intervened in my favor. And this was well and good, for if they had I, in all likelihood, would not be alive any more. I probably would have been hanged and hanged myself."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—On November 8, 1923, Hitler organized the beer hall Putsch, which was quelled on the following day. In April, 1924, Hitler was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was freed in the following December. A few months later he organized his National Socialist party.]

Touches On Colonial Issue Chancellor Hitler also touched upon the colonial question.

"Outside of return of the colonies taken from us," he said, "there is nothing we want from other countries. This is no question of war, it is

only a question of, I may say, justice and of a real intention to bring about the harmonious living together of people. Otherwise I have nothing to demand."

Hitler said of Britain's critical Parliamentary opposition that it should keep silent regarding Germans.

"I am the one responsible for questions concerning Germany," he said.

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## Daladier Gets Demands To Reveal Colony Stand

### French Parties Fearful of Premier's German Deal

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP).—Premier Edouard Daladier disclosed his plans regarding the possible return of war-lost colonies to Germany were made today by parties of both the Right and Left.

This coincided with persistent reports that the French and British governments had agreed to try to satisfy Germany's colonial demands.

The Republican Federation, strongest political group of the Right, urged the premier to take a stand on the colonial question before it "becomes a new threat of war," and Socialists demanded that the Colonial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies summon Daladier before it to make clear his position.

Reports circulated that it had been agreed to make Germany's colonial aspirations one of the main topics when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax of Britain come to Paris November 23.

## BENES'S PARTY QUILTS

### Social Democrats Break Up, Too, in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Nov. 9 (A. P.).—Premier President Eduard Benes's Czechoslovak National Socialist party and the German Social Democratic party announced their dissolution today.

The former President's political friends created a "movement for national collaboration and reorganization" to lead dismembered Czechoslovakia "to a new future."

Their foreign policy, they said, would be "loyal collaboration with neighbors," meaning Germany principally.

REMAINING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SIMULTANEOUSLY ANNOUNCED THE RECEIPT

OF A "LARGE SUM OF MONEY" FROM "AUTHORITATIVE REICH GERMAN

QUARTERS" TO DISTRIBUTE AMONG NEEDY GERMANS.

WITH THE CONSENT OF THE CZECH GOVERNMENT, THE FUND

IS TO BE CALLED "THE REICH'S GERMAN RELIEF FUND."

KUNDT ALSO SAID HE WOULD NOT FOUND A NAZI POLITICAL

PARTY FOR THE PRESENT BUT THAT A "GERMAN LABOR OFFICE" HAS BEEN

ESTABLISHED IN PRAGUE.

APL QUENSBERGS THIRD 1245 ADS 730A

LONDON, NOV. 9-AP-

Chamberlain Hopeful

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain predicted "quieter times" for Europe and pledged British armament "commensurate with the part we want to play in maintaining peace."

The Premier said at the Lord Mayor's banquet:

"Americans have an expression for it . . . I want this country to be a

'go-getter' for peace."

Approving murmurs rolled back from 900 glittering guests as Chamberlain explained: "If we see peace threatened, we shall use any influence we may have to save it. If war breaks out we shall take any means we can see to stop it."

Cites Munich Accord

The Munich agreement of September 29 on Czechoslovakia, he said, demonstrated that four great powers

under different systems of government were able to agree "upon the main outlines of settlement of one of the

most thorny and dangerous international problems of our time."

"That should encourage us to think it must be possible for such powers to agree on other things as well. And I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that what we did was right."

Stressing his determination to build on the Munich accord for "peace, security and justice for all under the rule of law, order, reason and good faith," he read the "no more war" declaration which he and Adolf Hitler signed at Munich after the agreement on Czechoslovakia.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER "SOCIAL DEMOCRAT"

PUBLISHED ITS FINAL ISSUE TODAY. THE DISSOLUTION NOTICE SAID IN

VIEW OF THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH SETTLEMENT SEPT. 29 PARTITIONING

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN FAVOR OF GERMANY THE PARTY COULD NO LONGER

EXIST.

NOV 10 1938

ERNST KUNDT, THE NEW LEADER OF SOME 200,000 GERMANS

LONDON—FIRST ADD CHAMBERLAIN X X X ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA.  
DECLARING NOBODY COULD FIND FAULT WITH THAT, HE ALSO REPLIED TO  
THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S RECENTLY SPOKEN FEARS OF A "DIFFERENT KIND OF  
GOVERNMENT" THAT MIGHT SUCCEED CHAMBERLAIN'S AND GO VANTONERINE.  
"THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE," SAID CHAMBERLAIN, "THAT ANY  
OF US HAVE REACHED A FINAL AND UNALTERABLE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT."  
REITERATING THAT "THE PILING UP OF ARMMENTS IS UTTERLY DISTASTEFUL  
TO ME," HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED ARMMENTS AS INEVITABLE FOR THE  
TIME BEING.  
HE THEN CONCLUDED WITH A PRE-CHRISTMAS MESSAGE:  
"IN MY JUDGMENT POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE ARE NOW SETTLING  
DOWN TO QUIETER TIMES. IN THIS ENLIGHTENING ATMOSPHERE, LET US NOT  
CONJURE UP TROUBLES THAT MAY NEVER ARISE."  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORECAST OF BETTER DAYS HE MENTIONED A  
"HEALTHIER CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES."

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1938

LONDON, NOV. 9--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN

SAID AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TONIGHT THAT HE WANTED BRITAIN TO BE A "GO GETTER" FOR PEACE.

+45.30

APPOLOGIZING FOR THE AMERICANISM, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE EXPRESSION DID NOT MEAN HE WANTED BRITAIN TO GO AND INTERFERE WITH OTHER PEOPLES' BUSINESS OR TO UNDERTAKE THE ROLE OF WORLD POLICEMAN.

NOV 10 1938

"BUT IF WE SEE PEACE THREATENED WE SHALL USE ANY INFLUENCE WE MAY POSSESS TO SAVE IT, AND IF WAR BREAKS OUT WE SHALL TAKE ANY OPPORTUNITY THAT WE CAN SEE TO STOP IT," HE EXPLAINED.

NOV 10 1938

APL WINGETS 2218 OP 000 6030

### Czechs Ban Jewish Films

Pictures With Anti-Nazi Tendencies Are Also Prohibited

PRAGUE, Nov. 10 (P).—The Czechoslovak Interior Ministry today banned a number of motion pictures, which it designated as having Jewish or anti-Nazi tendencies.

Among those prohibited were the American produced picture "The House of Rothschild," the Palestine film "Voice of Israel," the French production "Golem," and two others made in Soviet Russia.

Karl Capek's anti-dictator play "White Malady," also was banned.

### New Zealand 'Regrets' Slur on Two Dictators

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 10 (P).—Premier Michael J. Savage apologized today to the German and Italian consuls here for a statement by Public Works Minister H. Semple, in which he called Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini "mad dogs."

The consuls had protested

Semple's assertion that "the menace of war and the necessity for the dominion provided its own defense cannot be ignored when mad dogs like Hitler and Mussolini are running loose."

### Chamberlain Speaks on Colonies

LONDON, Nov. 10 (P).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Germany's demand for return of her war-lost colonies "could not be considered in isolation" and that they required extended study.

The Prime Minister, however, refused to add anything to his "clear statement" on the colonial question to the House of Commons Nov. 30, 1937. He said then that it was recognized that the colonial question was not "one that could be considered in isolation and, moreover, would involve a number of other countries."

This, informed sources believed, meant that Mr. Chamberlain intended to use the colonial issue as a means for gaining a general European settlement.

## POLES RETALIATE ON FUND REGISTRY

### Decree Declaration of Assets Held Abroad, Especially in 1938

NOV 11 1938

WARSAW, Nov. 10 (P).—A Finance Ministry regulation published today ordered residents of Poland, including citizens and some foreigners, who possess assets abroad exceeding 5,000 zloty (about \$900) to register them at the Polish Government bank within thirty days.

Germans are the main group of foreigners affected by the decree because it applies only to citizens of countries where a similar measure is in effect against Poles. Americans are not affected.

Some quarters believed the measure was designed to get out of Germany the capital possessed by approximately 14,000 expelled Polish Jews. Assets owned in Germany by Polish Jews were estimated at \$40,000,000.

Little hope was held for the transfer back to Germany of the Polish Jews excluded by German new passport revalidation decree went into effect at the end of last month. German-Polish negotiations are continuing. Polish authorities are holding 5,000 persons, sent from Germany, at the frontier station Zbaszyn, pending outcome of the negotiations.

There even were some demands for return of the Banat region from Yugoslavia.

LONDON, NOV 10--(AP)--FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX

TODAY HEARD A REPORT ON SOUTH AFRICA'S PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION FROM OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

30.24

PIROW ALSO SAW MALCOLM MACDONALD, SECRETARY FOR COLONIES AND FOR DOMINIONS, AND SIR THOMAS BIRKIP, MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE.

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## HUNGARIANS SEEK EXTRA TERRITORY

### Clamor for Bratislava at Kassa Ceremony.

30.24

KASSA, Hungary, Nov. 11 (A. P.).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in a stirring ceremony before this old town's cathedral, claimed today the last of the former Czechoslovak territory awarded to Hungary by German-Italian arbitration.

Kassa, known to Czechs as Kosice and deriving its name from the Roman general Cassius, has a population of 70,000 and is the largest city acquired from the dismembered Czechoslovak Republic by Hungary.

Dressed in blue uniform and mounted on his favorite white horse Admiral Horthy rode into town at the head of his troops at noon. Speaking in thronged Cathedral Square he said, "This is only the initial success."

A wildly enthusiastic crowd shouted in choruses that resembled cheering at a football game. "We want Bratislava! (still Czechoslovak) We want Transylvania!" (belonging to Rumania) came the cries.

There even were some demands for return of the Banat region from Yugoslavia.

## Slovak Autonomy Seen Speeding Czech Charter

### New Constitution Awaited for Presidential Election

PRAGUE, Nov. 12 (P).—Agreement on the demand of the Slovaks for specific recognition of their autonomy right was believed today to have smoothed the way in negotiations for promulgation of a new constitution for Czechoslovakia.

The Czechs finally agreed to the Slovak demands, and negotiations are to continue Monday with Slovaks, Czechs and Rumanians participating.

Agreement on the form of the new constitution, it was hoped, would clear the way for election before the end of the week of a new President succeeding Eduard Benes.

It is probable the new government will be headed by Frantisek Chvalkowsky, now Foreign Minister, as President; Dr. Josef Cerny as Premier and Ivan Krno as Foreign Minister.

HERNAD-SZENT ISTVAN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NOV 12--(AP)--THE CZECHOSLOVAK

ARMY, DEMOBILIZING AFTER SURRENDER OF CONSIDERABLE TERRITORY TO HUNGARY, TONIGHT MUSTERED OUT THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS HAD SERVED

IN PRAGUE'S FORCES. THESE HUNGARIANS STREAMED INTO TERRITORY RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY HUNGARY.

30.24



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HUNDREDS OF THESE SOLDIERS MARCHED OVER PINE-COVERED HILLS, SINGING JOYOUSLY, AND ENTERED THE CITY OF KASSA (KOSICE), HUNGARY'S RICHEST ACQUISITION FROM THE PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT IS UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED 100,000 HUNGARIANS WERE MOBILIZED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAKS AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CRISIS BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY. THESE SOLDIERS ARE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES IN TERRITORY STRETCHING FROM NEAR BRATISLAVA INTO MUNKACS, WHICH NOW BELONGS TO HUNGARY.

NOV 13 1938

LENS SIXTH 2900, HTM. 551P

**Ethiopia Conquest Recognized**

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Egypt formally recognized today Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. The Egyptian Minister at Rome was instructed to notify the government there that he was accredited to the Italian "King and Emperor" instead of just to the "King," as heretofore. This diplomatic formality constitutes formal recognition of King Victor Emmanuel III's title of Emperor of Ethiopia.

DALADIER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY BONNET IN THEIR TRIP TO PARIS NOV.

23-25.

NOV 14 1938

CHAMBERLAIN HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS EAGER TO REACH A COLONIAL SETTLEMENT WITH HITLER BUT TO BE FACING STRONG OPPOSITION FROM IMPERIALISTS IN HIS OWN PARTY. IN ADDITION, WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION

LONDON, NOV 13-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN IS COMPLETING A STUDY OF ADOLF HITLER'S DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF GERMANY'S 1,000,000 SQUARE-MILE COLONIAL EMPIRE IN ANTICIPATION OF DIPLOMATIC VISITS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO TOUCH ON THE COLONIAL PROBLEM.

OSWALD PIROW, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DEFENSE MINISTER, IS TO GO TO GERMANY THURSDAY, BUT IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHETHER HE WOULD MAKE CONCRETE PROPOSALS TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT OR MERELY SOUND OUT GERMAN OFFICIALS ON THEIR DEMANDS. SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN EUROPE OCT. 25 AND PIROW HAS CONFERRED ON THE COLONIAL SITUATION WITH PORTUGUESE AND BRITISH OFFICIALS.

SIMILARLY, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE WITH PREMIER

OVER GERMANY'S NEW OUTBURST OF ANTI-SEMITISM WAS NOT CALCULATED TO MAKE THE QUESTION OF RETURN OF GERMANY'S WAR-LOST COLONIAL POSSESSIONS MORE POPULAR.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATIONS, MEANWHILE, HAVE CENTERED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF REACHING SOME AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND PORTUGAL TO GIVE BACK TO GERMANY A PLACE IN THE COLONIAL SUN IN RETURN FOR A GERMAN PROMISE TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT EQUILIBRIUM IN EUROPE.

IN OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS IT IS STATED BRITAIN WOULD NOT OPPOSE TURNING THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES OVER TO AN INTERNATIONAL BODY WHICH WOULD INCLUDE GERMANY, BUT HITLER HAS STATED SUCH A PLAN WOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE.

THE GERMAN VIEW IS THAT COLONIES SHOULD NOT BE A SUBJECT FOR BARTER, THAT THE COLONIES SHE OWNED BEFORE THE WORLD WAR SHOULD BE

NOV 14 1938

RETURNED TO HER OUTRIGHT AND WITHOUT THE MENTION OF A EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

NOV 14 1938

IT WAS POINTED OUT EVEN IN OFFICIAL BRITISH COLONIAL QUARTERS THAT A STRONG AND AGGRESSIVE GERMANY, WITH POSSESSIONS AND BASES IN AFRICA, MIGHT BE A THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THOSE OPPOSED TO RETURNING THE COLONIES GAVE THREE REASONS FOR THEIR STAND: GERMANY COULD USE HER OLD COLONIES TO ESTABLISH AIR AND NAVAL BASES AC

ROSS BRITAIN'S VITAL TRADE ROUTES; BRITAIN COULD NOT ETHICALLY SUPPORT THE TRANSFER OF MILLIONS OF AFRICAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND NATIVES TO THE NATIONALISTIC POLICIES OF GERMANY; GERMANY HAS



MISREPRESENTED HER DEPENDENCE ON THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

IN AFRICA BEFORE THE WAR GERMANY OWNED SOUTHWEST AFRICA, NOW UNDER MANDATE ADMINISTERED BY THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, GERMAN EAST AFRICA, GERMAN CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND. IN ADDITION SHE OWNED SCATTERED PACIFIC ISLANDS. ALL WERE TAKEN FROM HER AFTER THE WAR AND TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN TO RULE UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES.

OPPONENTS OF RETURNING COLONIES TO GERMANY CITE OFFICIAL REPORTS AS SHOWING THE REICH NEVER USED THEM AS A POPULATION OUTLET. FOR THE TEN YEARS BEFORE THE WAR GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES AVERAGED ONLY BETWEEN 30 AND 40 PERSONS A YEAR. IN 1913, IN ALL HER COLONIES, THERE WERE ONLY 20,080 GERMANS, COUNTING SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

mer German colony of Southwest Africa, praised Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement policies and said, "we believe that the steps taken so far should be followed up in the hope they may lead to a permanent basis for world peace."

"We also feel, however, that it must not be a peace at any price, but peace at a reasonable price."

He then referred to the transfer of protectorates—which a colonial settlement might involve—and said nothing "was more pathetic than the belief of some people that no political happiness is possible except on a basis of democracy as it is known in Britain and the dominions."

#### Evades Many Questions

In the Commons debate today, Mr. Chamberlain faced a barrage of questions by members angry at Germany's treatment of the Jews.

The Prime Minister gave either cautious replies or no answer to questions about his ideas for a colonial settlement with Germany.

One unanswered query was whether he did not think "recent happenings in Germany have proved abundantly

that Germany is not fit to undertake the welfare of native populations."

The protest disclosed by Mr. Chamberlain was directed against an article in *Der Angriff*, organ of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, last Friday, stating "it is no coincidence" that the young Polish Jew who killed Ernst vom Rath, German Embassy official in Paris, "took the same line" as Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper. All three have been outspoken critics of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of "dealing with dictators."

Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, at a meeting in Sheffield

plainly implied that the latest outbreak of German violence against Jews had not made Mr. Chamberlain's pursuit of appeasement easier.

Condemning the killing of the German Embassy secretary, Ernst vom Rath, in Paris by a Polish Jew, Sir Kingsley said "but undoubtedly, and it is well that Germany should know it, there is a great measure of sympathy for those who are being made to suffer for it."

Pirow's statement, made in a speech to the South African Club, came after Mr. Chamberlain had told the House of Commons that Britons had "deep sympathy" for Jews in Germany and had lodged a strong protest against Nazi press attacks on some British political leaders. But he left unanswered direct questions as to whether recent happenings in Germany had upset his plans to mold a solid understanding with Hitler.

#### Praises Appeasement Policy

Mr. Pirow, whose Union of South Africa holds a mandate over the for-

mer German colony of Southwest Africa, praised Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement policies and said, "we believe that the steps taken so far should be followed up in the hope they may lead to a permanent basis for world peace."

He then referred to the transfer of protectorates—which a colonial settlement might involve—and said nothing "was more pathetic than the belief of some people that no political happiness is possible except on a basis of democracy as it is known in Britain and the dominions."

Eden Warns Danger Signals Up

Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, who resigned rather than go along with Chamberlain's policy last February, in a speech at Oxford, urged an all-party government, and referred to "fresh outbreaks of lawlessness or brutality on some part of the earth's surface . . . every day and almost every hour" and warned that "the danger signals are up and plain for all to see."

In conjunction with Mr. Eden's speech thirty-four Conservatives, including all those identified with his views, gave notice of a move to demand a "united national policy" to expedite rearmament and better conditions of the British people.

The move was interpreted in some quarters as a possible step toward rallying all Conservative, Liberal and Labor elements dissatisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's policies into a center party under Mr. Eden.

#### Labor Minister Attacks Eden

Ernest Brown, Labor Minister, closing the House of Commons debate, took a slap at Mr. Eden's ideas which he said were "spreading like germs."

He said Eden's national unity program would make Britain virtually a totalitarian state, even if it would be "neater and more tidy."

A statement from Mr. Eden said any statements "I may have to take in the future are matters of my own conscience alone, nothing to do with

## COLONIAL LAND FOR GERMANY TO BE OPPOSED

Eden Calls For All-Party Government—34 Tories To Back Demand

South African Defense Minister Favors Arrangement With Reich

[By the Associated Press]

London, Nov. 14—Plain indication that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's efforts to reach a general peace settlement with Adolf Hitler will not be halted by Germany's anti-Semitic campaign came tonight in the face of gathering opposition.

Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, who is sounding out Portugal, England, Belgium and Germany on the problem of Germany's demands for return of her pre-war colonies, intimated he might favor a settlement to gain "peace at any reasonable price."

At the same time, a meeting of the influential "Conservative private mem-

### 465 Jews Are Ousted

At Slovak University

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 14 (AP)—Karl Sidor, deputy in the Slovak Parliament, told a meeting of the Hlinka Guard yesterday that the Government had ousted 465 Jewish students from Bratislava University.

He said also that "a few thousand" Hungarian Jews had been sent across the border into Hungary.

Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Minister of Justice, Social Affairs and Health, told the meeting that Slovakia's slogan of "Slovakia for Slovaks" meant the predomination of foreign elements would not be tolerated.

Their speeches were in connection with the first official parade of the newly organized Hlinka Guard, named for the late Rev. Andreás Hlinka, leader for Slovak autonomy.

### FLANDIN GETS SLAPPED

Irate Lawyer Attacks Him in Role in Czech Crisis

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Pierre-Etienne Flandin, former French Premier, who exchanged congratulatory telegrams with Chancellor Hitler of Germany after the "peace of Munich," was slapped publicly today by a lawyer who objected.

M. Flandin, en route to lay a wreath on the tomb of the French Unknown Soldier, was struck by Jacques Renouvin, who shouted, "You will not dishonor the tomb."

The former Premier was a leader of the campaign against France's standing back of her mutual assistance treaty with Czechoslovakia.

On NOV 15 1938 of mandated colonies taken from Germany after the war, which Hitler has de-

mandated, Mr. Chamberlain declared the Government would not commit itself "in connection with this particular problem without giving full opportunity for discussion in the House."

A questioner asked the Prime Minister if he was "also not aware of wide misgivings in this House and outside lest we be presented with an accomplished fact?"

LONDON, NOV. 14 (AP)—OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, INTIMATED TONIGHT THAT HE MIGHT APPROVE A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS TO GAIN "PEACE AT ANY REASONABLE PRICE."

IN SOME QUARTERS PIROW'S STATEMENT WAS TAKEN TO MEAN PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S DRIVE FOR AN APPEASEMENT OF ADOLF HITLER WOULD NOT BE HALTED BY GERMANY'S ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN.

PIROW, WHO IS MAKING A SERIES OF DIPLOMATIC VISITS IN PORTUGAL, ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY—ALL COUNTRIES WHICH MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN A RESUMPTION OF GERMANY'S PRE-WAR COLONIES—PRAISED CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEASEMENT EFFORTS IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLUB AND DECLARED:



30.24-1077

30.24-1077

"WE BELIEVE THAT THE STEPS TAKEN SO FAR SHOULD BE FOLLOWED UP IN THE HOPE THEY MAY LEAD TO A PERMANENT BASIS FOR WORLD PEACE."

"WE ALSO FEEL THIS, HOWEVER, THAT IT MUST NOT BE A PEACE AT ANY PRICE, BUT PEACE AT ANY REASONABLE PRICE."

REFERRING TO THE TRANSFER OF PROTECTORATES PIROW SAID THERE WAS NOTHING "MORE PATHETIC THAN THE BELIEF OF SOME PEOPLE THAT NO POLITICAL HAPPINESS IS POSSIBLE EXCEPT ON A BASIS OF DEMOCRACY AS IT IS KNOWN IN BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS."

ADDING THAT THE PRESENT BRITISH EMPIRE SYSTEM WAS ENTIRELY A QUESTION OF TRADITION AND POLITICAL TEMPERAMENT, HE CONTINUED, "WHEN, THEREFORE, WE ARE TOLD BY CERTAIN PEOPLE THAT PROTECTORATES WOULD NEVER BE TRANSFERRED UNTIL THEY GAVE THE NATIVE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE WAY THE WHITE MAN EXERCISED IT ONE IS NOT SURE WHETHER TO BE ANNOYED WITH THESE PEOPLE OR SORRY FOR THEM." NOV 15 1938

THE NATIVE SHOULD BE ASSISTED TO DEVELOP ALONG HIS OWN LINES WITHOUT "BEING CHANGED INTO A CHEAP IMITATION OF THE WHITE MAN," HE SAID, ADDING THAT MOST OF THEM WERE IN A PRIMITIVE CONDITION AND THAT IT WOULD BE A "CRIME IF THEY WERE TO DETRIBALIZE AND SUPERFICIALLY EDUCATE THE NATIVE SO HE COULD EXERCISE A DEMOCRATIC VOTE."

THE FORMER COLONY OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA IS ADMINISTERED BY SOUTH AFRICA UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE.

## BRITISH TORIES SPLIT ON POLICY

NOV 16 1938  
Opposition Rises Against  
Chamberlain's Plans.

FIRM 'NO' ON COLONIES ASKED

Friends of Eden Pressing for  
All-party Government.

NOV 16 1938  
LONDON, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—In-creasing signs of dissent within Prime Minister Chamberlain's own Conservative party arose today in the path of the Premier's plans for an understanding with Germany, its chances already weakened by English resentment at the Nazi campaign of violence and restrictions against Jews.

Two groups of Conservative Mem-

bers of Parliament laid down strong declarations of major policy on colonies and mandates.

NOV 16 1938  
One group entered a motion asking the House of Commons to affirm that "no agreement should be made under which any British colonies or mandated territories would be transferred to Germany without the consent of the people of Great Britain."

A second group of thirty-four, sympathetic to former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who opposes the Chamberlain appease-

ment-of-dictators program, de-

manded rearmament "on a scale commensurate with present requirements."

NOV 16 1938  
They also urged a "united national policy," which could be a step toward an anti-Chamberlain party under Capt. Eden. Capt. Eden urged an all-party Government in a speech at Oxford last night.

The colonial issue came to the front as the Nazi campaign to erase Jewish influence from German economic and social life widened steadily in scope.

The two were linked in the sense that members of Commons were determined to find out whether Prime Minister Chamberlain would go on with his plan to reach a peace understanding with Germany, as he has done with Italy, despite British reaction to the anti-Jewish violence in Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain avoided direct commitments in Parliament yesterday, but Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, said in a speech last night that he might approve a compromise settlement of German colonial claims to gain "peace at any reasonable price."

Going to See Hitler.

Mr. Pirow's Government is the administrator under League of Nations mandate of the former German colony of Southwest Africa. Touring Portugal, England, Belgium and Germany, countries which would be involved in a colonial readjustment, he plans to go late this week to see Chancellor Hitler of Germany.

Mr. Pirow warned that if the empire were involved in an unpopular war it might lead to civil conflict in South Africa, and said:

"We believe that the steps taken so far should be followed up in the hope they may lead to a permanent basis for world peace. We also feel this, however, that it must not be a peace at any price, but peace at any reasonable price."

There was, he continued, nothing "more pathetic than the belief of some people that no political happiness is possible except on a basis of democracy as it is known in Britain and the Dominions."

Some saw in Mr. Pirow's speech an indication he would work with Prime Minister Chamberlain to carry on the German negotiations, although Mr. Chamberlain told Commons yesterday that Britons had "deep sympathy" for Jews in Germany and had lodged a protest against Nazi press attacks on some British political leaders.

Parliamentary circles heard reports, without confirmation or denial from officials, that Chamberlain might shortly call a general election to ask a fresh mandate for his foreign policy. Political sources, however, believed the elec-

tion talk originated with the Conservative party machine to worry dissident Government supporters.

NOV 18 1938  
Capt. Eden and Winston Churchill, strongly anti-Nazi, would be hard pressed to organize an effective opposition to the Government's policy. Suddenly, these persons thought.

Bonnet, and is expected to take with him the agreement on which the accord was based up.

NOV 18 1938  
Italian Problem More Difficult  
The Foreign Office spokesman said the Franco-German accord would closely parallel the agreement signed at Munich September 30 by Hitler and Prime Minister

## Paris-Berlin Pact Advanced

NOV 16 1938  
France Reveals Basis for Anti-war Accord  
Has Been Reached With Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 15 (A. P.).—A French Government spokesman announced today that a basis had been reached for an accord between France and Germany renouncing war against each other and hinted that it would not be long before it came into force.

This was the first official confirmation that conversations which have been going on since shortly after the Munich accord of September 29 have brought their objective—the renunciation of war agreement within sight.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the contemplated pact would constitute an important step in the development of the Munich accord, which saved European peace at the price of Czechoslovakia's dismemberment. He explained that it would extend the principle of peaceful solution of international problems to cover other potential sources of trouble.

The spokesman said that the pact would pledge France and Germany to use peaceful means for settlement of any disputes that may arise between them. It would declare that there is no frontier problem between the two countries, based on statements made by Adolf Hitler during the September crisis that Germany would not lay claim again to Alsace-Lorraine.

Bonnet in Long Talk.

It was disclosed that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had a long talk last night with Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, State Secretary in the German Foreign Office. The German official came to Paris as Hitler's representative at funeral services for Ernst vom Rath, third secretary of the German embassy, killed by a young Polish Jew. It was believed the talk dealt with the war renunciation accord.

Robert Coulondre, new French Ambassador to Germany, who was to have left for Berlin tomorrow to assume his post, will be held in Paris until the end of the week. He will have further talks with M.

Neville Chamberlain of Britain, recording the desires of their people never to go to war with one another again.

The spokesman was less specific on the prospects of an accord between France and Italy. The Mediterranean problem, he said, was "more complicated" and might require considerable preparation. But he pointed out that a long step in that direction had been taken by the recent exchange of Ambassadors by the two Powers after a lapse of nearly two years.

France's new Ambassador to Rome, Andre Francois-Poncet, whose credentials contained French recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, was said to have begun work on Franco-Italian problems, immediately after assuming his post, in talks with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

## France Seeking A Security Deal With Germany

NOV 16 1938  
Would Give Hitler Free Hand  
in Eastern Europe for  
Rhine Border Guaranty;  
Delay Looms

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Nov. 15.—France prepared today to arrange a bargain with Chancellor Adolf Hitler which would, in effect, give Germany a free hand in Eastern Europe. In return, France would demand a Nazi guaranty of her Rhineland frontier.

An official spokesman said that a preliminary basis had been reached for joint renunciation of war to in-



1938

sure peaceful co-operation between the traditional enemies, substituting conference tables for war in any future disputes.

It was expected that the accord would parallel the agreement that Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had signed at Munich on September 30, expressing the desire of their peoples never to fight one another again.

Following that general line, it was forecast that a German-French agreement would have these results:

1. If another crisis, such as that over Czechoslovakia Sudeten regions, should arise, France would be pledged to settle her part by conference negotiations, as was done at Munich.

2. Germany, therefore, would be free to pursue her own policies in Eastern Europe without fear of trouble on her western frontier, provided she did not threaten or attempt to attack France by either armed force or propaganda.

Informed sources said negotiations for such a post-Munich agreement had been spurred when Hitler shelved, at least temporarily, the old German imperial policy of westward expansion and of attempting to challenge Great Britain as a sea power.

Instead, he concentrated on another equally well established policy of spreading German influence eastward to the Black Sea and beyond. During the Czechoslovak crisis Hitler announced that Germany did not want Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces France regained in the World War, a factor making settlement between the two powers easier.

France was represented as willing to abandon thus her twenty-year policy of ringing the Reich with French allies—a policy which received a shattering blow at Munich when France agreed to dismemberment of her Czechoslovak ally.

It was indicated that France was ready now to carry through an accord with Germany in much the same manner as she came to a close agreement with Britain for protection against possible aggression by Germany in Western Europe.

While Premier Edouard Daladier's government thus broke new ground in Franco-German relations, friends of the Premier pushed plans to make him virtual dictator for at least three years, involving postponement of parliamentary elections, now scheduled for the spring of 1940, and extension of the Premier's decree powers until 1942.

Deputies who favored the plan, reportedly with Daladier's approval, contended such a move would give him a chance to push through needed reforms in domestic and foreign policy. Socialist and Communist

opposition to the proposal seemed inevitable. NOV 14 1938

PARIS--SECOND ADD ACCORD X X X GALEAZZO CIANO.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES COMMITTEE ON COLONIES MEANWHILE MET TO CONSIDER THE EFFECT ON FRANCE OF GERMANY'S EXPECTED DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF HER WAR-LOST COLONIES AND ADOPTED TWO DECISIONS:

NOV 16 1938

IT ASKED THE GOVERNMENT THAT NO DECISION BE MADE ON ANY GERMAN DEMANDS AND THAT NO TALKS BE HELD CONCERNING ANY COLONIAL PROBLEM WITHOUT CONSULTATION OF PARLIAMENT.

IT DECLARED THAT SINCE THE ENTIRE COLONIAL PROBLEM INVOLVES THE SECURITY OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE INFORMED OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A DELEGATION WAS NAMED TO PRESENT THE COMMITTEE'S VIEWS TO PREMIER DALADIER.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN POINTED TO WIDESPREAD EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION IN FRANCE THAT FRANCE WAS OPPOSED TO RELINQUISHING ANY OF HER COLONIES AS AN INDICATION OF WHAT FRANCE'S REPLY WOULD BE SHOULD HITLER FORMALLY DEMAND RETURN OF ANY COLONIES FRANCE NOW HOLDS.

HE SAID FRANCE'S ATTITUDE WOULD BE MADE KNOWN IN THE TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND VISCOUNT HALIFAX OF BRITAIN WHEN THEY VISIT PARIS NOV. 23-25.

HF255PES

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX SEEMED INEVITABLE.

WHILE FRENCH AND GERMAN DIPLOMATS WERE WORKING OUT THEIR ACCORD,

NOV 16 1938

MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DISCUSSED THE EFFECT ON FRANCE OF GERMANY'S EXPECTED DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF THE COLONIES SHE LOST IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE COMMITTEE ASKED THE GOVERNMENT THAT NO DECISION BE MADE AND NO TALKS HELD CONCERNING THE COLONIAL PROBLEM WITHOUT

CONSULTATION OF PARLIAMENT, AND THAT THE ENTIRE FRENCH EMPIRE BE INFORMED OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN POINTED TO WIDESPREAD EXPRESSION OF THE OPINION THAT FRANCE WAS AGAINST RELINQUISHING ANY COLONIES AS AN INDICATION OF WHAT THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER WOULD BE IN THE EVENT HITLER SHOULD ASK FOR THE COLONIES.

NOV 16 1938

THE COLONIAL QUESTION WILL BE DISCUSSED, IT IS BELIEVED, WHEN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX OF GREAT BRITAIN COME TO PARIS ON NOV. 23 FOR TALKS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS.

WHETHER THE BRITISH COULD OFFER ANY OTHER PLAN TO SATISFY GERMANY, PERHAPS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE SMALLER COLONY-HOLDING COUNTRIES, REMAINED TO BE SEEN.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT FRANCE TAKES THE STAND THAT SINCE GERMANY HAS NOT APPROACHED HER FORMALLY ON THE MATTER, THE PROBLEM HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED. IT IS GENERALLY TAKEN FOR GRANTED, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A DEMAND TO THE COLONIAL COUNTRIES WILL BE MADE, AND THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE NATURALLY WOULD DISCUSS THE MATTER IN ADVANCE.



30.24-1079

30.24-1079

HITLER AND HIS AIDES HAVE MADE IT PLAIN IN PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS THAT GERMANY WILL ASK FOR RETURN OF OR COMPENSATION FOR ALL OF THE MILLION-ODD SQUARE MILES OF COLONIAL TERRITORY SHE HAD BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

SCAPES

NOV 16 1938

LONDON, NOV 16-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT OSWALD PIROW, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IS TAKING TO BERLIN A "PIROW PLAN" ENVISAGING CREATION OF A NEW GERMAN COLONIAL EMPIRE IN AFRICA INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO GERMANY THE COLONIES SHE HAD BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

NOV 16 1938

PIROW IS SCHEDULED TO GO TO BERLIN TODAY, PROBABLY TO TALK WITH REICHSFUENRER ADOLF HITLER HIMSELF REGARDING THE NAZI DEMAND FOR RETURN OF HER MILLION-ODD SQUARE MILES OF FORMER COLONIES. HE HAS BEEN CONFERRING WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE MORE THAN A WEEK.

"HE WILL IN FACT OFFER HERR HITLER NEW COLONIES FOR THE KAISER'S OLD ONES," SAID THE MAIL, WHICH ADDED THAT THE NEW COLONIES WOULD CONSIST OF PORTIONS OF THE FRENCH CAMEROONS, PORTUGUESE ANGOLA AND THE BELGIAN CONGO.

THE MAIL SAID PIROW HAD AN ECONOMIC SCHEME TO SUBMIT FOR HITLER'S APPROVAL BY WHICH GERMANY COULD OBTAIN RAW MATERIALS FROM A COMMON COLONIAL POOL ADMINISTERED BY A JOINT INTERNATIONAL BOARD REPRESENTING ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITH A STAKE IN AFRICA, INCLUDING GERMANY.

IN-SCAPES

### Germany Demands 140 More Czech Villages

Areas involved in "Boundary Corrections" Have Population Of 60,000

Prague, Nov. 16 (AP)—Germany is demanding from shrunken Czechoslovakia

certain "boundary corrections" which would add to Germany about 140 small villages with an aggregate population of about 60,000, most of whom are Czechs.

The villages demanded are along the present boundary line between Germany and Czechoslovakia, which was

determined after the Munich agreement's cession of the Sudetenland to the Reich.

According to informed circles tonight, negotiations over the new German demands are proceeding. No towns are included in the new claim.

Germany has notified the Prague Government it will appreciate preservation of the so-called "German University" in Prague. Founded in 1348,

## ITALIANS MAKE STIFF DEMANDS UPON DALADIER

Reported Asking France to Cede Addis Ababa Railway Line.

WANT PORT OF DJIBOUTI TOO

Rome Also Seeks Share in Rule of Suez Canal. Paris Won't Give Colonies to Reich.

PARIS, Nov. 16 (A. P.).—Premier Edouard Daladier, who is threatened with a wide-open split in his Cabinet over his financial program, was reported today to have received stiff conditions from Italy as a price for a French-Italian friendship accord.

These demands, according to persons close to the Foreign Office, were that France cede to Italy the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway and the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, and share with Italy the control of the Suez Canal and the administration of Tunisia.

Such terms were universally acknowledged by parliamentary Deputies to be unacceptable to France.

The demands came as a distinct blow to M. Daladier's new policy of seeking friendship accords with the dictators so he could better concentrate French strength in solving domestic problems and developing the colonies.

Won't Give Reich Colonies.

Premier Daladier today declared that his Government would cede no colonies to Germany and that it would protect the colonial integrity of France as established after the world war. No such measure as cession of colonial territories has ever been considered, said the Premier, in a statement to the press designed to quiet anxious questions, especially from members of parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies Committee on Colonies yesterday demanded that the Government make no commitments concerning the return to Germany of her war-lost colonies in response to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's demands without consulting Parliament.

[M. Daladier's statement presumably meant he had no intention of relinquishing Togoland

and Cameroons, held by France under League of Nations mandate. These have frequently been mentioned among the territories that might be handed back.]

A settlement with Germany, it was officially announced, was well on its way, however, and the French Premier was said to hope that Andre Francois-Poncet as the Ambassador to Rome could get a quick accord with Italy—following the example of Great Britain.

Division in Cabinet X 32

The Premier's suppression of a second group of decree laws designed to increase the Government's supervision over commerce and industry was responsible for the Cabinet dissension. Six of the seventeen Ministers were reported by sources close to the Cabinet to have threatened to resign.

Minister of Commerce Pierre Gentin, Minister of Labor Charles Pomaret, Minister of Public Works Anatole de Monzie, Minister of Colonies Georges Mandel, Minister of Agriculture Henri de Launay and Minister of Merchant Marine Louis de Chappedelaine were named. They declared that Finance Minister Paul Reynaud obtained suppression of their decrees after safely launching his own.

It was said they agreed to hold off any action which might topple the Cabinet until after the visit of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain November 23 and that of King Carol of Rumania late this month.

24-Hour Strike Threatened.

Added to these worries for Daladier were:

A threat by the General Confederation of Labor to order its 5,000,000 workers to stage a twenty-four-hour general strike in protest against new taxes contained in his decree laws.

Increased agitation by extreme left is the oldest in Europe. In return, Germany offers to guarantee unhampered continuance of Czech schools in the ceded territories.

conservative parties, upon whom the Premier counts for his new Chamber majority, for immediate dissolution of the Communist party.

A group of socialist-Communist campaign against the decree laws and a refusal of war veterans through their leader, Deputy Georges Rivollet, to accept a cut in their pensions which total nearly 10,000,000,000 francs (about \$263,000,000) yearly.

Powers Refuse To Hand Back Reich Colonies

Smuts Says South Africa Will Fight, if Necessary, to Defend Its Mandate; Britain and France Firm

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP).—The French and British governments, pushed to definite statements by rising Parliamentary and public opinion, joined today in flat opposition to handing back colonies taken from Germany in the World War.

The British attitude was bolstered by a statement of General Jan Christian Smuts at Maritzburg, South Africa, that "we are going to defend South Africa and its vital interests, including Southwest Africa, to the uttermost." Smuts, World War commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, termed the mandate over the 318,000 square miles of Southwest Africa, seized in 1915 from Germany and mandated by the League of Nations in 1920, a "sacred trust." A former Premier of the Union of South Africa, he is now Minister of Justice.

French Premier Edouard Daladier brought his government's attitude sharply to the fore with an unexpected statement in answer to inquiries from the Chamber of Deputies Colonies Committee.

"The government did not wait for the campaign now going on concerning colonial questions to make known its position on this problem," he said. "Several weeks ago it made known that France would oppose any blow at its colonial empire, and that it would maintain resolutely the integrity of its possessions as they were constituted at the end of the World War."

"No cession has ever been envisaged, nor could one be. No negotiations have been envisaged on this subject. The government renews the denial it already has made to false reports leading to belief that the question of colonies would be evoked in the coming Franco-English conversations" (the November 23-25 visit of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax to Paris).

In London, before the House of Commons, Colonial and Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald said his government authorized the announcement that it "did not contemplate the transfer of any territory under British administration." MacDonald said the authorization had been telegraphed to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, held by Britain under League mandate.

These developments emphasized the possibility that colonial appeasement of Germany would have to be based either on acquisition of African territory from Belgium or formation of an international "colonial pool" in which Germany, as a member, would be given free access to her former possessions.



## Exclude Discussions

Informed circles in Paris considered today's statements in the two capitals as excluding discussion of the primary attitude of the French and British governments in the prospective conference of their leaders.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, will visit Paris next week for three days of conversations.

Since both Paris and London had announced their decisions informed sources said the only thing left to talk over was how to hold out against expected German demands. They reiterated that thus far Germany had made no official request.

There was a report in Paris that Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, was en route to Berlin to propose a colonial program which would give Hitler part of the Cameroons, Portuguese Angola and Belgian Congo. The Cameroons are under French mandate.

If such a plan were advanced, informed sources said, it would run into immediate French opposition to sacrificing any part of the Colonial Empire.

## Up No Territory

LONDON, Nov. 16 (P).—Government leaders of Great Britain, France and the Union of South Africa—the holders of Germany's war-lost African colonies—served separate notice today that they had no intention of returning territories under their administration to the Reich.

Statements of Colonial and Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald, Premier Daladier of France and General Jan Christiaan Smuts, commander of South Africa's World War forces, today declared the Union would fight to retain her mandate over Southwest Africa, former German colony.

In a speech here he termed as a "sacred trust" the League of Nations mandate to South Africa in 1920 to rule the 313,000 square miles of territory seized from Germany in 1915.

"We are going to defend South Africa and its vital interests, including Southwest Africa, to the uttermost," he said.

Speaking of Defense Minister Oswald Pirow's visit to Europe, General Smuts declared:

"Pirow has gone to see if he can get from the British Government and British manufacturers means of defense which are necessary for protection of

retain Southwest Africa. Premier Daladier declared France would cede no colonies and would protect French colonial integrity. In a press statement he said cession of colonial territory had never been considered.

## South Africa Would Fight

MARITZBURG, South Africa, Nov. 16 (P).—General Jan Christiaan Smuts, commander of South Africa's World War forces, today declared the Union would fight to retain her mandate over Southwest Africa, former German colony.

In a speech here he termed as a "sacred trust" the League of Nations mandate to South Africa in 1920 to rule the 313,000 square miles of territory seized from Germany in 1915.

"We are going to defend South Africa and its vital interests, including Southwest Africa, to the uttermost," he said.

Speaking of Defense Minister Oswald Pirow's visit to Europe, General Smuts declared:

"Pirow has gone to see if he can get from the British Government and British manufacturers means of defense which are necessary for protection of

moment that are necessary for defense of this most important station in the world. "Mr. Pirow has on his trip made our friends in Britain to help us."

## IN RESPONSE TO CHARGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT NAZI SUBSIDIZATION OF GERMAN PLANTERS IN TANGANYIKA HAD CREATED A "TOTAL-ITARIAN STATE WITHIN ANOTHER STATE,"

MACDONALD SAID HE WAS ASKING THE COLONY'S GOVERNOR TO "FURNISH ME WITH THE FACTS." INTENSE ANXIETY HAS BEEN AROUSED IN TANGANYIKA OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A RETURN TO GERMANY IN AN EFFORT TO MEET ADOLF HITLER'S COLONIAL DEMANDS.

MACDONALD REPLIED TO GEOFFREY L. MANDER, OPPOSITION LIBERAL, WHO ASKED HIM "TO MAKE IT CLEAR IN VIEW OF THE GREAT ANXIETY AMONG ALL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION THERE (IN TANGANYIKA) THAT THEY

(THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT) DO NOT CONTEMPLATE IN ANY FORESEEABLE PERIOD THE HANDING OVER OF TERRITORIES TO THE BULLIES OF BERLIN."

NOTES

MACDONALD SAID:

"A TELEGRAM WAS SENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA YESTERDAY AUTHORIZING HIM TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE PRIME MINISTER (CHAMBERLAIN) HAD GIVEN AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ON THE PREVIOUS DAY TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT CONTEMPLATE THE TRANSFER OF ANY TERRITORY UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION."

THE ANSWER OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TO WHICH MACDONALD REFERRED WAS A SIMPLE "NO, SIR!" TO A QUESTION BY F.J. BELLINGER, LABORITE: "CAN THE PRIME MINISTER INFORM THE HOUSE WHETHER HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE CONTEMPLATING THE TRANSFER OF THESE TERRITORIES ON ANY TERMS?"

PREVIOUSLY RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HAD REFUSED TO ANSWER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT STILL STOOD BY A STATEMENT MADE SEPT. 21, 1937, BY ANTHONY EDEN, THEN

SMUTS, IN HIS SPEECH AT MARITZBURG, SAID PIROW HAD GONE TO LONDON TO TRY TO GET "MEANS OF DEFENSE WHICH ARE VITALLY NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA." PIROW WAS DUE IN BERLIN TODAY FROM LONDON.

FRENCH COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS CALLED A MASS MEETING TONIGHT TO "PROTEST AGAINST ANY EVENTUAL CESSION OF A SINGLE ONE OF OUR POSSESSIONS ACROSS THE SEA." SENATOR HARRY BERENGER, PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON COLONIES, WAS INVITED TO PRESIDE.

THE REPUBLICAN FEDERATION, A RIGHTIST POLITICAL PARTY HEADED BY DEPUTY LOUIS MARIN, RECEIVED A REPORT AT ITS ANNUAL CONGRESS DECLARING AGAINST "ALL IDEAS POINTING TOWARD RELINQUISHING TO TERRITORIES UNDER MANDATE."

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BRITAIN, FRANCE  
WON'T CEDE LAND

South Africa Also Tells  
Germany It Will Give

authorized the announcement it "did not contemplate the transfer of any territory under British administration." The authorization, he said, was telegraphed to the governor of Tanganyika Territory in East Africa held by Britain under a League of Nations mandate. General Smuts, South African World War commander, asserted his country would fight if necessary to

Union of South Africa. "We have found it very difficult to move Britain so far. There is a gigantic struggle going on here for the self-defense of Britain, who is busy with her program of rearmament. "We are far away and perhaps we are small here. They may not appreciate as fully as we do here in South Africa that we must have the equipment and mechanical



30.24-1081

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FOREIGN SECRETARY, THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT "INTEND TO MAKE ANY DEAL WITH GERMANY AT THE EXPENSE OF COLONIAL POWERS."

DB112-7ES

### Budapest Hears Hungary Will Annex All Ruthenia

### Poland Reported Negotiating Matter With Reich

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17 (A.P.).—Reports circulating tonight said negotiations were under way by which Hungary hoped to annex all of Ruthenia, autonomous eastern section of Czechoslovakia.

Predictions were freely made, particularly by Polish officials, that Ruthenia would become Hungarian territory within a few weeks, and that Poland and Hungary would obtain the common frontier both wanted. Poland was said to be negotiating the matter with Germany, which heretofore frowned on the idea of the two states settling the frontier at Czechoslovakia's expense.

The Hungarian government was silent, but the Budapest press devoted considerable space to events in Ruthenia, where disorders were reported. Published accounts told of pitched battles between Ruthenian rebels and Czechoslovakia soldiers. Hungarian troops, serving as an army of occupation in the territory ceded by Czechoslovakia to Hungary, were reported massing along the border of Ruthenia.

the Ukraine, that any new attempt to conquer that territory would end in disaster.

The army paper Red Star said that German militarists had forgotten everything they should have learned and "are howling again, 'To the east!'"

"But the Red Star said at the potential and considerable reserves of the Soviet Union exceed anything that could be grasped by the bourgeois mind," the Red Star continued.

"At the very moment the Fascists dare touch us, the Red army will cross the border of the hostile country . . . like an avalanche of steel it will rush upon territory of the war incendiaries . . . the imperialist beast will be crushed in its den."

### Nazis Chiefs Greet Pirow; Hope to Get Colonies

### South African Defense Minister Welcomed in Reich

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (A.P.).—Defense Minister Oswald Pirow of the Union of South Africa, was greeted by high Nazi officials on his arrival today for a visit which Germany hoped would lead to a better understanding

colonial issue in discussing his presence here.

Pirow came from London, where he intimated last Monday that he might approve a compromise settlement of Germany's colonial claims to gain "peace at any reasonable price." His trip here is part of a diplomatic tour which includes visits to Portugal, Belgium, England and Germany—all countries which might be involved in a reshuffle to restore Germany's pre-war colonies.

The Nazi welcoming party escorted Pirow from Charlottenburg Station to the War Office, where the South African anthem was played as he passed in front of an honor guard. During his stay he is expected to confer with Adolf Hitler.

"Pirow has never denied Germany's right to have colonies of her own, and has admitted to the future of South Africa, especially white South Africa, cannot be imagined without the active participation of Germanism," said the newspaper "Boersenzietung." "The formula for Germany's return to Africa has not yet been found, but nobody can doubt that it will have to be found."

## DALADIER SPEEDS MOVES FOR 2 PACTS

### Hopes Accords With Germany And Italy Will Ease Foreign Situation

### Cabinet Prepares For Visit Of Chamberlain And Halifax Next Week

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 18.—Premier Edouard Daladier's Government undertook today to hasten accords with Germany and Italy as steps toward quieting domestic and foreign disturbances.

The Cabinet, meeting under President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace, reviewed the foreign situation extensively in preparation for the arrival here next Tuesday of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain.

The principal objective of both French and British Ministers was understood to be completion of tariff pacts with Berlin and Rome to complement the Anglo-Italian accord and facilitate negotiations between London and Berlin.

### New Envoy To Berlin Departs

Robert Coulondre, the new Ambassador to Germany, entrained tonight for Berlin after receiving final instructions from Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister.

Bonnet, it was learned, informed the Cabinet of recent conversations between Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Andre Francois-Poncet, new French envoy to Rome.

The Cabinet was reported to have discussed, without decision, the question of granting belligerent rights to the Spanish Insurgents. Election results in the United States and the Central European situation were reported to have been reviewed by Bonnet.

### Opposes Colonies Grant

Bonnet reiterated the Government's stand opposing cession of any French colonies to Germany. Since Germany has not formally demanded any such cession, it was believed the problem could be side-stepped in the forthcoming French-English discussions in Paris.

After the Cabinet meeting Bonnet conferred with Henri Benanger, French member of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees concerned

relief for German Jews.

Publication of the Franco-German non-aggression accord, preparation of which was announced Tuesday, was declared in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to be forthcoming soon, perhaps within the next forty-eight hours.

### Pact To Be Purely General

These sources said the agreement was "purely general" and "even less precise" than the declaration against war signed at Munich September 30 by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

This view marked a change from the general impression created with announcement of the impending agreement Tuesday, when it was believed the pact would follow closely the lines of the Anglo-German agreement. France was expected to bargain with Hitler to give Germany a free hand in eastern Europe in return for a Nazi guarantee of her Rhineland frontier.

### Anti-Jewish Policies Deplored

Since Tuesday Premier Daladier has gone on record publicly as opposed to returning to Germany any of her pre-war colonies, and today Radical-Socialist Deputies of the Chamber, representing France's major party, which is headed by Daladier, adopted unanimously a resolution in effect denouncing Germany's anti-Jewish campaign.

The resolution said in part:

"France, a country free of racial prejudice, has considerably bettered the material, intellectual and moral situation of the people which it has taken in charge."

Daladier's party followers of the Chamber failed to vote unanimous approval of his "three-year plan" for rebuilding French finances, despite a personal appeal by the Premier for one hundred per cent backing. Nine of 112 Deputies voted against him and 31 abstained.

THE FORMER RUTHENIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE, STEVEN FENCIK, SPEAKING IN HUNGARIAN OVER A BUDAPEST RADIO STATION TONIGHT, SAID THERE WAS SENTIMENT IN RUTHENIA FAVORING HUNGARIAN ASPIRATIONS.

"COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR RUTHENIA CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY VICTORY FOR THE IDEA OF A COMMON POLISH-HUNGARIAN BORDER," FENCIK SAID.

"RUTHENIA DEMANDS COMPLETE AUTONOMY AND I AM ABLE TO REVEAL THAT IN NEGOTIATIONS HERE I RECEIVED THE ASSURANCE HUNGARY HAS NO THOUGHT OF DISTURBING THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS OF RUTHENIA."

### WARNING BY SOVIET

Newspapers Caution Nazis in Regard to Ukraine.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (A.P.).—Soviet newspapers warned Nazi Germany today, the twentieth anniversary of the ejection of German troops from

ing of her colonial claims. He was welcomed to the Reich by Colonial General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of the armed forces, representing the War Office, and by Economics Minister Walter Funk.

The South African Minister's visit supposedly had commercial negotiations as its main objective, but newspapers paid more attention to the

IN VIEW OF THE FRENCH ATTITUDE ON THE COLONIAL QUESTION AND THIS STAND ON THE GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN, THE FRENCH-GERMAN ACCORD NOW WAS EXPECTED NOT TO GO FAR BEYOND A STATEMENT OF A MUTUAL DESIRE FOR PEACE, AND TO BE, PROBABLY, DEVOID OF PRECISE TERMS. EVEN THIS, HOWEVER, WOULD BE WELCOMED BY MINISTERS AS SUPPLEMENTING THE MUNICH PACT AND TENDING TO LESSEN THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION OVER RACIAL AND COLONIAL ISSUES. TERMS TO BE OFFERED PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI OF ITALY TO PERMIT RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A FRENCH-ITALIAN ACCORD ALSO WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE CABINET. SUCCESS IN ITS FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS WOULD GIVE THE DALADIER



GOVERNMENT A STRONG LEG TO STAND ON WHEN IT GOES BEFORE PARLIAMENT DEC. 6 TO FACE MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO ITS MONARCH DECISIONS.

### Czech Deputies Study Authoritarian State Bill

Measure Would Give All Power to President and Cabinet

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Czechoslovak government introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill which would turn the entire power of the state over to the President and Cabinet, and add Czechoslovakia to the list of authoritarian states.

The bill would give legislative and even constitution-making powers to the government, in addition to executive powers. It was understood that the government hoped for early passage of the bill so that with the election of a new President, probably next week, complete power could be turned over to him and the Cabinet.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD GIVING THE LITTLE REPUBLIC AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT COINCIDED YESTERDAY WITH THE RECONVENING OF PARLIAMENT AFTER A THREE-MONTHS INTERVAL DURING WHICH THE COUNTRY WAS DISMEMBERED.

A NEW PARTY, CALLING ITSELF THE STATE PARTY FOR NATIONAL UNITY, ISSUED A PROCLAMATION DECLARING A STATE OF "AUTHORITARIAN DEMOCRACY" IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE PARTY, A POWERFUL COALITION, HOLDS 106 SEATS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, BY FAR THE LARGEST BLOC.

PREMIER JAN SYROVY TOLD THE LEGISLATORS YESTERDAY THAT "WE ARE SINCERELY DESIROUS TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH ALL STATES, ESPECIALLY WITH OUR GREAT NEIGHBOR, THE GERMAN REICH."

### CHAMBERLAIN AIDE ATTACKS GERMANY

India Secretary Says Hope of Peace in Munich Pact Is Shaken

TORQUAY, England, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, said in a speech today that his hopes for peace based on the Munich agreement have been "rudely shaken" by the anti-Jewish measures in Germany.

The sixty-two-year-old peer was the first British Cabinet member directly to accuse the German Government of responsibility for the

violence of the past week. Declaring that the assassination of the German diplomat Ernst vom Rath by a Jew in Paris last week was "detestable," the Marquess said: "But one stands aghast at the wholesale and vindictive retaliation against thousands of innocent persons in which the German Government have thought fit to indulge."

Replies to Goebbels He quoted Propaganda Minister Goebbels as having expressed a desire that Great Britain show no interest in how Germany solved the Jewish question. He replied: "The mere expression of a wish on the part of even so exalted a person as the Minister of Public Enlightenment is incapable of stifling the conscience of a whole people and not the conscience of the British people only but of the whole civilized world." He promised that Britain would find a "haven for some, at least"

of the German Jews within the confines of the British empire. He spoke at a National Government rally. Prime Minister Chamberlain and other prominent Britons had condemned the anti-Jewish actions recently, but none used such pointed phrases as the scholarly Far Eastern administrator and investigator.

RUTHENIA REVOLTS, HUNGARY REPORTS

Czechs Lay Border Fighting to 'Terrorist' Bands of Poles and Hungarians

By The Associated Press. PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 18.—The lower house of the Czechoslovak Parliament voted autonomy for Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) today amid foreign reports of a revolt in the latter province.

The official press agency said there was trouble in Carpatho-Ukraine, calling "terrorist" bands from Hungary and Poland had caused six deaths along the border and were keeping the population in turmoil. Existence of a "revolt" was denied, however. Officials said the reports, from

Hungary and Poland, were efforts to prevent the granting of autonomy to the Ruthenians and to make the world believe cessation of the Carpathian Mountain region to Hungary was required. Hungarian troops are not yet withdrawn, it was pointed out, and still occupy Carpatho-Ukraine and patrol the Polish and Hungarian borders as during the recent German-Czechoslovak crisis. 20 Gendarmes Reported Slain

The Budapest newspaper Uj Nemzedek reported thirty-nine gendarmes had been killed battling "rebels" at the village of Iza in Carpatho-Ukraine, which is Czechoslovakia's southernmost province. The paper said there was a widespread uprising against Czech authorities. Officials here said they had no information like that published in Budapest. It is admitted here there is unrest among the Ruthenians. But this is attributed to "terrorist" raids from Poland and Hungary. The official press agency reported that order prevailed throughout the province. The six deaths officially admitted included four killed at the village of Rakosin in a raid by Hungarians and two slain at Torun. Forty Polish terrorists were reported to have attempted to storm the post-office at Sinewerska Poljana.

BERLIN, NOV. 18-(AP)—GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE REVISING THEIR BORDERS QUIETLY ON A "TIT FOR TAT" BASIS, A PROPAGANDA MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY, EVEN AFTER THE AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE SET UP UNDER THE MUNICH ACCORD HAD AGREED ON THE DIVIDING LINE.

THE SPOKESMAN'S EXPLANATION FOLLOWED UPON DISPATCHES FROM PRAGUE LAST WEDNESDAY WHICH SAID GERMANY WAS DEMANDING CERTAIN "BOUNDARY CORRECTIONS" WHICH WOULD ADD TO HER TERRITORY ABOUT 140 SMALL VILLAGES.

"THE AMBASSADORS HAD TO MEET AN IMMEDIATE SITUATION," HE SAID, "SO NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD BE RESUMED. NECESSARILY, HOWEVER, CORRECTIONS WERE INEVITABLE LATER.

"WHEN BOTH COUNTRIES GOT DOWN TO CASES, IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT FOR ECONOMIC TRANSPORTATION OR OTHER REASONS THIS OR THAT STRIP OF TERRITORY, THIS OR THAT VILLAGE OUGHT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE OTHER STATE.

"IN NO CASE, HOWEVER, DID GERMANY EXERT PRESSURE UPON CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR TRY TO BENEFIT ONE-SIDEDLY.

"IT WAS ALWAYS A CASE OF TIT FOR TAT. "IN OTHER WORDS, WHENEVER WE ASKED FOR CORRECTION OF THE BOUNDARY, WE OFFERED AN EQUAL SECTION OF TERRITORY NOW UNDER GERMAN RULE IN RETURN.

"WE HAVE EVERY INTEREST TO MAKE GOOD FRIENDS OF THE CZECHS. HENCE WE DON'T PROPOSE TO EXERT PRESSURE UPON THEM."

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Prague scoffed at Budapest reports that a Ruthenian delegation had gone to Budapest to meet with Premier Volisin. Another Budapest report that Premier Augustine Volisin of Ruthenia had

fled to Slovakia with government records was doubted.

Premier Volisin appeared to have disposed of the reports by sending a telegram to Prague from Huszt answering a congratulatory message on the Ruthenian autonomy vote.

The program of autonomy for Carpatho-Ukraine and Slovakia, which was advanced by Parliament today, is expected to result next week in the establishment of a federal state. The Senate will pass on the autonomy laws Tuesday, and Frantisek Chvalkovsky, now Foreign Minister, is expected to be elected President of the transformed State later in the week. He is the only candidate.

The lower house passed the autonomy laws by overwhelming majorities. Slovak autonomy was voted 142 to 21; Ruthenian autonomy, 147 to 23. The laws are a part of the country's Constitution revision program resulting from the partitions of Czechoslovakia accomplished at Munich and Vienna.

#### Compromise Régime Sought

With nearly one-third of the republic now turned over to Germany, Hungary and Poland, the State is searching for a compromise between dictatorship and democracy for the molding of the future.

The new Federal State will consist of three autonomous parts: Bohemia-Moravia, inhabited mostly by Czechs; Slovakia, inhabited by Slovaks, and Carpatho-Ukraine, inhabited by Ruthenians.

Under the new Constitution, Parliament will have little occasion to meet, in view of an "enabling act" to be passed next week granting extraordinary powers to the President and the Cabinet. The legislative body will not be dissolved, however.

"NOT ONLY NEW METHODS, BUT A NEW SPIRIT OF BROTHERLY UNDERSTANDING MUST EXIST," HE SAID, "CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS TO CONTINUE TO LIVE."

## CZECHS TAKING FINAL FLING

Prague Residents Indulge in Free-Spending.

THEY SEE HARD WORK AHEAD

Anticipating Lower Wages, People Are Flocking to Theaters.

PRAGUE, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—Harder work for less money and a daily pat on the back for Germany are among the new rules of life in transformed Czechoslovakia.

Shorn of their former industries and abandoned to their own fate, the people seem to realize what is demanded of them if they are to retain even their present reduced status.

Anticipating lower wages which would prevent them from spending freely, Prague residents are flocking to theaters, movies and other amusements as though taking one grand last fling.

Confidence in Czechoslovak currency has returned, however, since the height of the September war scare, when any one with dollars or sterling could get his own price.

#### Bank Deposits Return.

Bank deposits withdrawn then are coming back and there is money to borrow for those who want it.

But there is an atmosphere of uncertainty in the triple State (Slovakia, Bohemia and Ruthenia).

Business cannot settle down in a solid way until after the new frontiers are definitely fixed and the country's economic possibilities are gauged.

It was thought the border matter was definitely settled after the return of generous slices of Slovak and Ruthenian territory to Hungary, but the Nazis have come along since then and claimed more land.

(The German Propaganda Ministry said last night the border was being revised quietly on a "tit-for-tat" basis.)

Premier Gen. Jan Syrový in his parliamentary message said "negotiations with our neighbors are in nowise ended."

#### No Accurate Picture Now.

Some time will have to pass before an accurate picture of the country's foreign trade can be sketched. Special arrangements with Sudetenland, meanwhile, help make the picture different from what it will be when Czechoslovakia cuts completely free from its former German-speaking territory.

The Czechoslovaks know they will have to depend largely on Germany and cut down purchases from other countries.

It has become a fixed principle in official utterances on the subject to say the new State desires good relations with its neighbors, "especially Germany."

Work soon will start on the Hitler Highway from Breslau to Vienna, across Czechoslovak territory. It will be a purely German undertaking. The highway will be connected with the network of concrete hands which link various

parts of Greater Germany.

Another plan is on foot to take German enterprise into Czechoslovakia. It concerns a canal linking the Oder River in Silesia with the Danube near Bratislava.

How much Czechoslovak employment will benefit from these projects is not yet determined.

IT HAS BECOME A FIXED PRINCIPLE IN OFFICIAL UTTERANCES ON THE SUBJECT TO SAY THE NEW STATE DESIRES GOOD RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBORS, "ESPECIALLY GERMANY."

WORK SOON WILL START ON THE HITLER HIGHWAY FROM BRESLAU TO VIENNA ACROSS CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY. IT WILL BE A PURELY GERMAN UNDERTAKING. THE HIGHWAY WILL BE CONNECTED WITH THE NETWORK OF CONCRETE HANDS WHICH LINK VARIOUS PARTS OF GREATER GERMANY.

ANOTHER PLAN IS ON FOOT TO TAKE GERMAN ENTERPRISE INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT CONCERNS A CANAL LINKING THE ODER RIVER IN SILESIA WITH THE DANUBE NEAR BRATISLAVA.

HOW MUCH CZECHOSLOVAK EMPLOYMENT WILL BENEFIT FROM THESE PROJECTS IS NOT YET DETERMINED.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S GREATEST PROBLEMS. LABOR CAMPS ON THE NAZI MODEL AND EXTENSIVE ROAD-BUILDING SCHEMES ALREADY ARE BEING PLANNED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE THOUSANDS OF STATE EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE FALLEN BACK ON PRAGUE FROM SUDETENLAND, WHICH IS NOW A PART OF GERMANY, AND FROM SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA, WHICH HAVE GIVEN OUT CZECH CIVIL SERVANTS, IS A BIG PUZZLE.

ONE WAY THE GOVERNMENT IS TACKLING THIS IS BY RELEASING ALL WOMEN HOLDING GOVERNMENT JOBS.

POLITICAL LEADERS, MEANWHILE, HAVE BEEN GRAPPLING WITH THE CREATION OF A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT. A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE

✓ SPEAKING AFTER TODAY'S AUTONOMY VOTE WAS TAKEN, BOTH THE SLOVAK AND RUTHENIAN NATIONALISTS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE NEW SET-UP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RUTHENIAN DEPUTY KOSSEY TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT THE "CARPATHIAN PEOPLE ARE COMPLETELY SATISFIED." HE SAID "WE NOW HAVE EVERYTHING DESIRED AND WE CAN DEVELOP CULTURALLY AS WE WISH."

GENERAL SECRETARY JOSEPH SOKOL OF THE SLOVAK AUTONOMIST PARTY, WHICH FOR YEARS WAS A THORN IN THE CZECH'S SIDE, SAID THAT FOR WHICH THE SLOVAK PEOPLE LONG HAVE STRIVED IS NOW REALIZED.



**DICTATORSHIP PRINCIPLE AND THE UNITED STATES FORM OF REPUBLIC HAS BEEN HIT UPON.**

**SYROVY'S INTERIM REGIME THIS WEEK PROPOSED THAT PARLIAMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN INACTIVE SINCE THE PARTITION OF THE COUNTRY, RECONVENE TO INAUGURATE THE NEW GOVERNMENT, SPOKEN OF HERE AS "AUTHORITARIAN DEMOCRACY."**

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**FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, WHO SERVED HIS COUNTRY IN WASHINGTON DURING THE HARDING ADMINISTRATION, WAS HELD TO HAVE THE BEST CHANCE OF BEING NAMED BY PARLIAMENT AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF "THE SECOND REPUBLIC." THE ELECTION IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.**

**OFFICIAL QUARTERS ASSERT THAT ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE DRAWN UPON THE DICTATORSHIP IDEA FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT IT IS NOT THEIR INTENTION TO MAKE CZECHOSLOVAKIA A "UNIFORM" COUNTRY. THE SLOVAK SLINKA GUARDS IN DARK BLUE UNIFORMS ARE THE ONLY FASCIST GUARDS IN EVIDENCE SO FAR.**

## HUNGARY HEARS RUTHENIANS ASK FOR ANNEXATION

**NOV 20 1938**  
**Delegation Is Reported to Be Taking Petitions to Budapest.**

## WIDE REBELLION IS RUMORED

**Clashes With Czechs Are Pictured as Leaving Part of Country in State of Anarchy.**

**BUDAPEST, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**

A delegation of Ruthenian leaders was awaited today as reports were circulated that they were bringing

petitions with some 50,000 signatures asking annexation to Hungary of their autonomous section of Czechoslovakia, now named Carpatho-Ukraine.

Simultaneously the Budapest newspaper Uj Nemzedek reported that thirty-nine gendarmes had been killed in a clash at Iza village in Carpatho-Ukraine, the easternmost Czechoslovak province, as Ruthenians continued what the paper termed widespread revolt against the Czech authorities.

Details of the reported clash were lacking, but other information purportedly coming from Hungarian sources in the remote Carpathian Mountains pictured "a state of anarchy" existing there. Iza is near the Carpatho-Ukraine provisional capital, Huszt.

### Secession Sentiment Grows.

Already in Budapest, in constant contact with the Hungarian Government, was the Ruthenian leader and former Minister of Justice, Stephen Fencik. Known as pro-Hungarian, Fencik made an appeal for armed Hungarian intervention.

Hungarian observers said the Ruthenian demand for annexation to Hungary was growing and that the Czech military authorities pic-

tured as weakened by a lack of discipline—were powerless to curb the secession sentiment.

Budapest also heard that a Ruthenian delegation was en route to Warsaw, where, it was said here, the Polish Government would be urged to take energetic steps to effect the realization of Polish-Hungarian desires for a common frontier, instead of being separated by a part of Czechoslovakia.

### Revolt Reported Spreading.

The Budapest semi-official newspaper Esti Ujsag reported that Huszt was virtually surrounded by "rebels" and that soldiers of Czech nationality were being withdrawn. Prague was represented by the paper as being disinterested in Carpatho-Ukraine, but was maintaining military forces there to protect several thousand Czech civil servants until they could be removed by the few and inadequate railways.

Other unverified reports said that the "revolt" was spreading northward to the Polish border and that to the west the rebels were in control even of some Slovak territory.

## Hungary Discusses Expulsion Of Jews

**BUDAPEST, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**Proposals to decrease the number of Jews in Hungary were considered at a Government party committee meeting attended by Premier Istvan Tisza today. The day demanded the revision of anti-Jewish laws.

The principal suggestions discussed were encouraging emigration of Jews and providing special taxes to make rich Jews pay for the emigration of those who could not afford to move.

Hungary's 1930 census listed 444,500 Jews out of a population of 8,688,000.

## HUNGARIANS RAID RUTHENIAN BORDER

**NOV 20 1938**  
**Polish Bands Also Said to Be Participating**

**PRAGUE, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**The official Czechoslovak news agency today said terrorist bands from Hungary and Poland had been causing trouble on the border of Ruthenia for two days. Six deaths were reported.

However, order prevails generally throughout Ruthenia, the eastern autonomous region of Czechoslovakia, the agency reported.

Czechoslovak official sources attributed terrorism to attempts to persuade Germany and Italy to give Poland and Hungary a common frontier through cession of Ruthenia to Hungary.

Four persons were reported killed last night by Hungarian terrorists in the village of Rakosin.

In Sineverska Poljana forty Polish terrorists attempted to storm the post office building but were repulsed.

A boy and a girl were killed when unidentified bands opened fire from the heights above Torun in Wolow county.

### Border Violation Charged

**BERLIN, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**The official German news agency today quoted Julius Rebay, Czechoslovak Minister of Transportation, as saying "armed groups are crossing the border" of Ruthenia, causing unrest among the population.

He said, however, that no order are prevailing throughout Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) where reconstruction work is progressing favorably despite the difficult economic situation.

"It seems strange," Rebay declared, "that some Powers which

professed acknowledgment of the Vienna award now disregard the decision and permit armed groups to cross the border and cause unrest among the population."

### Czech "Terror" Blamed

The Vienna award to which he referred was the settlement reached at Vienna November 2 of Hungary's territorial demands on Czechoslovakia. Rebay did not indicate which nation was violating the new award.

A Warsaw dispatch said the Polish press prominently displayed a story carried by a semi-official news agency from Rome, saying Ruthenians had appealed to Budapest for military aid "to end Czech terror."

The story said the Hungarian Government had not yet reached a decision, but considered the situation serious and endangering the Hungarian frontier.

## FORMS NEW NAZI UNIT

**German Leader in Memel to Follow Racial Policy.**

**KAUNAS, Lithuania, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**Dr. Ernest Neumann, German leader in Memel, announced today the formation of a uniformed German youth movement similar to the Hitler youth in Germany and declared he would follow Nazi racial policy in the Memel territory.

Dr. Neumann spoke at the opening of his campaign for the Memel-Diet elections on December 11.

As long as Lithuanian safety police remain in Memel, he declared, and certain Lithuanian regulations are not withdrawn "negotiations with our adversary are impossible."

The Germans demand autonomous police and executive authority for Memelland.

The Memel territory, an area of 1,099 square miles, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania in 1923. Within the territory is the important Baltic port of Memel.

Memelland's population in 1937 was 151,960.

## South African Union Envoy Sees Ribbentrop

**BERLIN, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**Oswald Neill, Deputy Minister of the Union of South Africa, talked with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop for several hours today. Whether they discussed Germany's demands for return of her pre-war colonial empire was not learned.

## RECOGNIZES ETHIOPIA

**French Envoy Presents His Credentials in Rome.**

**ROME, Nov. 19 (A. P.).—**France's recognition of Italy's African conquests became effective today when Andre Francois-Poncet, new Ambassador to Rome, presented his credentials to Vittorio Emanuele as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Francois-Poncet, first French Ambassador to Rome in two years, rode to Quirinal Palace in the State carriage for the ceremony which, according to Italian custom, was devoid of speeches.

Unlike Great Britain, formal recognition of the Ethiopian empire which buried the enmity growing out of the economic sanctions at the time of the Ethiopian war, the French Ambassador's visit to the King was made without preliminary fanfare in the press.

Italians, in fact, have shown a cool attitude toward suggestions for bringing France and Italy closer together in a friendship agreement similar to the Anglo-Italian pact which became effective Wednesday.



30.24-1085

30.24-1085

BY JOHN EVANS

ASSOCIATED PRESS GENERAL FOREIGN EDITOR

TEN DAYS AGO ADOLF HITLER WAS SITTING ON TOP OF THE WORLD.

TODAY (SUNDAY) HIS SEAT MAY NOT BE QUITE SO COMFORTABLE.

TEN DAYS AGO A RIOT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST JEWS AND THEIR BUSINESSES THROUGHOUT GERMANY STARTLED THE WORLD.

TODAY THERE ARE MANY WHO WONDER IF GREATER GERMANY HAS STARTED SOMETHING THAT WILL BE HARD TO STOP.

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TEN DAYS AGO THE WORLD REMEMBERED AND SEEMED TO ACCEPT BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE THERE WOULD BE "PEACE IN OUR TIME" AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD GAVE ONE-THIRD OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO GERMANY, POLAND AND HUNGARY. THAT WAS THE PRICE OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

ON NOV. 7 A POLISH JEWISH YOUTH, HERSCHEL GRYNZPAN, SHOT THIRD SECRETARY ERNST VOM RATH IN THE PARIS GERMAN EMBASSY AND THE DIPLOMAT DIED TWO DAYS LATER.

BEFORE DAWN THE NEXT DAY MOBS SACKED OR DAMAGED A THOUSAND OR MORE JEWISH STORES, PRINCIPALLY IN BERLIN BUT ALSO IN OTHER CITIES.

THE WORLD HAS SEEN PERSECUTION OF THE JEW BEFORE. IT HAS SEEN POGROMS. IT HAS KNOWN OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN MEASURES TO REPRESS IF NOT SUPPRESS THE JEWS.

THIS TIME SOMETHING CLICKED IN THE WORLD'S MIND. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID HE "COULD SCARCELY BELIEVE THAT SUCH THINGS COULD OCCUR IN A TWENTIETH CENTURY CIVILIZATION." MILLIONS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ELSEWHERE VOICED PROTESTS AGAINST THE VIOLENCE AND THE \$400,000,000 FINE WITH WHICH GERMANS PUNISHED HER HALF MILLION JEWS FOR THE SHOTS IN THE PARIS EMBASSY.

EVEN FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING WAS ALARMED AT THE

DESTRUCTION OF JEWISH PROPERTY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. HE FEARED IT MIGHT HAMPER HIS FOUR-YEAR PLAN TO MAKE GERMANY SELF-CONTAINED, DEPENDENT UPON NONE BUT HERSELF.

GERMANY PROFESSED SURPRISE THAT OTHER COUNTRIES PROTESTED AGAINST REPRESSION OF THE JEWS. NINETY DIFFERENT FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS WITH TALES OF GERMAN ANTI-JEWISH VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED FROM SALE IN GERMANY.

WHAT WILL HITLER DO?

NOV 20 1938

AND WILL THE WORLD DO ANYTHING ABOUT GERMANY AND THE JEWS?

HITLER APPEARS TO BE PURSUING THE COURSE HE PLANNED. GERMANY NOW IS GREATER THAN EUROPEAN GERMANY OF BEFORE THE WAR. THE COLONIES ARE GONE, BUT HITLER EXPECTS TO REMEDY THAT. HE WANTS "THEM" BACK. HE HASN'T SAID IF HE EXPECTS ALL THE MILLION-ODD SQUARE MILES RETURNED OR ONLY PART--WITH OTHER COMPENSATIONS.

GERMANY'S "DRANG NACH OSTEN" (MARCH TO THE EAST) IS ON. GERMAN SALESMEN ARE EVERYWHERE IN THE COUNTRIES ALONG THE OLD "ROAD TO BAGHDAD," THE OLD GERMAN DREAM.

NAZI SENTIMENT STARTED SLOWLY IN DANZIG, AN AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. TODAY DANZIG IS NAZI. IT IS ALMOST LIKE A PART OF GERMANY. NAZI SENTIMENT IS GROWING IN MEMEL, 1,099 SQUARE MILES TAKEN FROM GERMANY AFTER THE WAR. FEW STATESMEN WOULD BE SURPRISED TO SEE MEMEL RETURN TO GERMANY.

WHAT IS THE WORLD DOING ABOUT IT?

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND EVEN THE UNITED STATES ARE ARMING AS THE WORLD NEVER HAS ARMED BEFORE. ARMAMENT IS LIKELY TO COST SOMEWHERE FROM \$15,000,000,000 TO \$20,000,000,000 NEXT YEAR.

NOV 20 1938

WHILE GERMANY SEEKS ECONOMIC IF NOT POLITICAL DOMINATION OF EUROPE



EAST OF THE RHINE, THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE HAVE NEW TRADE TREATIES TO DEVELOP THEIR SHARE OF WORLD BUSINESS. GERMANY IS OUT IN THE COLD ON THAT ARRANGEMENT.

THERE IS NO SIGN OR SUGGESTION OF APPROACHING WAR, BUT THERE IS TENSION AND TROUBLESOME PRESSURE THAT PERSIST IN SPITE OF THE BRITISH-GERMAN PEACE DECLARATION AND A SIMILAR STATEMENT OF POLICY THAT FRANCE AND GERMANY ARE DISCUSSING.

IN EUROPE, GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS KNOW THEY HAVE TO GO ON BEING NEIGHBORS AND THEY AVOID FRICTION OUT---

THE UNITED STATES HAS CALLED BACK AMBASSADOR HUGH R. WILSON FROM BERLIN IN DISAPPROVAL OF THE ANTI-JEW CAMPAIGN, BUT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, KNOWING THEY MUST REMAIN GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS, HESITATE TO INCREASE FRICTION.

THERE IS NO ORGANIZED LINEUP OF THE WORLD AGAINST GERMANY, BUT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY BY A LOT OF INTERESTED PARTIES.

KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ARE COMING TO CANADA NEXT SPRING AND THEY WILL VISIT THE WHITE HOUSE TO MAKE FRIENDS.

THEY ALREADY HAVE BEEN TO FRANCE TO SHOW BRITAIN AND FRANCE WORK TOGETHER. THEY ARE SENDING CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, TO PARIS SOON AND THEY HAVE INVITED PRESIDENT LEBRUN OF FRANCE AND HIS WIFE TO VISIT THE ROYAL FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

KING CAROL OF RUMANIA WITH HIS CROWN PRINCE MIHAI HAS BEEN SHOPPING AT THE BRITISH COURT, HOPING FOR ADVANTAGES TO MEET WHATEVER INDUCEMENTS GERMANY OFFERS FOR RUMANIAN TRADE AND SUPPORT.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE WILL MEET DEC. 9 AT LIMA WITH SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL THERE TO HELP MAINTAIN OR DEVELOP FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AMONG THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## PIROW DENIES COLONY TALK IN BERLIN VISIT

South African Declares He's Not Interested In Former German Areas

Trip Is Linked With Purchase Of Bombers And

NOV 21 1938

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Correspondent  
Berlin, Nov. 20.—Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, says he is interested in everything except colonies, reputedly the main mission of his visit here.

Asked today whether he had talked about colonies during his conversations with Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, the South African replied laconically:

"That is the one subject I am not interested in."

Attention Called to Comment

His attention was called to reports in the German press which had said before his arrival here on Thursday that he would be given every opportunity to learn Germany's views on colonies provided he, as a guest, broached the subject.

With a twinkle in his eye, he answered:

"I often surprise people by not doing what they expect I will do."

[Associated Press Editor's Note.—Of Germany's pre-war colonial empire of 1,300,000 square miles, more than 1,000,000 square miles were in Africa. Her African colonies now are held by or mandated to Britain and her dominions and to France, Portugal and Belgium. Their return has been a cardinal plank in the Nazi platform.]

Keeping His Plans Secret

Pirow is keeping his own counsel concerning plans he may have. Diplomatic quarters expressed belief, however, that he is organizing a defensive bloc of nations with African colonies south of the equator to prevent aggression against their possessions.

That, they say, explains why he stopped first in Portugal—where, it was said, he obtained Portuguese

approval for such a scheme—then went to Britain and expects next to visit Belgium, master of the Congo. From Germany, Pirow is expected to buy bombing planes and, possibly, machinery for the manufacture of munitions.

## Czechs Accuse Poles of Leading Ruthenia Raids

Say Army Officers Command Terrorist Bands to Plot With Hungary to Form Common Border in East

PRAGUE, Nov. 20 (AP).—Czech newspapers accused Poland today of arming terrorists and transporting them in military automobiles to the frontier for operations in Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), Czechoslovakia's easternmost province. They alleged that some of the terrorist leaders were "officers of the Polish army."

Reports reaching here today said that one Polish terrorist was killed and several wounded last night at Nizny Vereky in a skirmish with Czech guards. The official news agency said yesterday that Polish and Hungarian bands had caused six deaths in the last few days in border skirmishes, but no further reports of trouble were received here today.

The Prague press, which still is under strict government surveillance, said "Budapest and Warsaw

have not given up hope of securing a common frontier" by having Carpatho-Ukraine joined to Hungary.

It added that the German-Italian arbitration decision of November 2 at Vienna which gave Hungary the principal parts of the region as well as sections of Slovakia, "did not meet the Polish and Hungarian wishes. Now they hope to reach their goal by other means."

There were reports that Germany had expressed to Hungary displeasure at any efforts to stir up trouble in Carpatho-Ukraine.

NOV 21 1938  
(ADVANCE) BERLIN - (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—NAZI  
GERMANY IS READY, WHENEVER "DER TAG" COMES, TO TAKE OVER HER FORMER  
COLONIES WITH THE SAME PRE-ARRANGED CLOCK-LIKE PRECISION WITH WHICH  
THE SAAR VALLEY, AUSTRIA, AND SUDETENLAND WERE TAKEN.  
THE GERMAN PASSION FOR ORGANIZATION HAS A WIDE FIELD FOR ACTIVITY  
WHEN IT COMES TO THE COLONIAL QUESTION. GLUTTON FOR WORK THAT  
THE GERMAN IS, HE IS DELIGHTED WITH THE TASK.  
NOW THAT HITLER HAS OFFICIALLY TOLD BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAM-



1938

BERLIN AT CODESBERG THAT THERE REMAINS ONE QUESTION AS BARRIER TO A GERMAN-ENGLISH UNDERSTANDING--COLONIES--THE AVERAGE NAZI IS CALMLY CONVINCED THAT THE RETURN OF THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES IS AN ASSURED FACT, WITH ONLY THE DATE OF THE RETURN TO BE DETERMINED BY THE FUHRER.

ACCORDINGLY, THE WHOLE NATION IS ENGAGED IN STUDYING, ANALYZING, MENTALLY EXPLOITING, ADMINISTERING, AND NAZIFYING WHAT WERE ONCE GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN AFRICA.

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IN TWO COLONIAL SCHOOLS, ONE FOR MEN AT WITZENHAUSEN AND ONE FOR WOMEN AT RENDSBURG, FUTURE COLONISTS ARE LEARNING ALL THE PRACTICAL THINGS A TROPICAL FARMER OR PLANTATION OWNER OR HANDICRAFTSMAN IN A COLONIAL VILLAGE OR CITY MUST KNOW.

THEY LEARN ALL ABOUT THE AGRICULTURAL YIELDS OF TROPICAL SOIL, ABOUT THE VARIOUS TREES AND PLANTS THAT AFRICAN FORESTS CONTAIN, ABOUT TROPICAL DISEASES AND FIRST AID FOR THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THEM.

ON OCTOBER 29, A THIRD SCHOOL WAS STARTED--A SCHOOL FOR COLONIAL POLICY. HERE, IN TURNS OF A FORTNIGHT EACH, GROUPS OF FIFTY MEN WILL BE BROUGHT TOGETHER TO LISTEN TO LECTURES BY EXPERTS ON COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION, COLONIAL ECONOMICS, COLONIAL POLICY.

THESE THREE INSTITUTIONS ARE BUT OUTWARD MANIFESTATIONS OF A WILL TO BECOME A COLONIAL POWER WHICH IS SEIZING THE ENTIRE NATION AND WHICH IS BEING CAREFULLY NURSED FROM THE TOP.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NAZI LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLE, ONE MAN HAS BEEN PLACED AT THE HEAD OF ALL COLONIAL ACTIVITY AS ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL DEPUTY AND AS REICH'S LEADER IN COLONIAL MATTERS. HE IS GENERAL FRANZ RITTER VON EPP, GOVERNOR (STATTHALTER) OF BAVARIA AND HIMSELF AN OLD "COLONIAL."

ADVISING WITH HIM AND DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH VON EPP IS A COMMITTEE WHICH IS ONLY A FEW MONTHS OLD; THE COLONIAL COUNCIL. IT

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30.24-1087

CONSISTS OF FORMER GOVERNORS OF GERMAN COLONIES; OTHER RECOGNIZED EXPERTS WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON COLONIAL MATTERS; MEN OF SCIENCE SUCH AS DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE WHO HAVE DONE RESEARCH ON TROPICAL DISEASES, OR SCIENTISTS WHO HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH THE VARIOUS RAW MATERIALS OBTAINABLE FROM THE TROPICS; AND LEADERS IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION WHO HAVE SHOWN SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE COLONIAL IDEA.

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AS LEADER OF THE COLONIAL MOVEMENT, VON EPP IS ALSO HEAD OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE ESTABLISHED BY THE NAZI PARTY. THIS OFFICE ISSUED REGULAR INSTRUCTION SHEETS TO ITS THOUSANDS OF REPRESENTATIVES SCATTERED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, WHERE THEY EACH ARE AGAIN THE CENTERS OF SO MUCH COLONIAL PROPAGANDA.

THIS OFFICE COMPRISES A SORT OF GENERAL STAFF FOR THE RETAKING OF THE COLONIES.

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THE STAFF IS IN NO SENSE MILITARY. VON EPP MADE IT QUITE CLEAR WHEN HE OPENED THE SCHOOL FOR COLONIAL POLICY AT LADEBURG OCTOBER 29 THAT GERMANY HAS NO INTENTION OF SEIZING ANY FORMER COLONIES BY FORCE.

THIS MOBILIZATION IS OF A DIFFERENT SORT: ASSEMBLING INFORMATION ON EVERY FIRM, EVERY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY, EVERY AVENUE AND ENDEAVOR IN THE FORMER COLONIES.

AS THE SAAR VALLEY AND SUDETENLAND HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY SURVEYED PREVIOUSLY AND EVERY ADMINISTRATIVE OR INDUSTRIAL POST WAS FILLED WITH CLOCKLIKE PRECISION WHEN THE NAZIS MOVED IN, SO THIS GENERAL STAFF WILL KNOW EXACTLY WHERE TO PUT WHOM WHEN THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIANS GET OUT AND THE NAZIS TAKE CONTROL.

TWO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS CARRY THE COLONIAL IDEA FORWARD.



ONE IS THE NAZI COLONIAL SCHOOLING DEPARTMENT. THE THREE COLONIAL SCHOOLS ARE UNDER ITS CARE AND IT SUPPLIES INSTRUCTORS TO EVERY PARTY LOCAL IN THE VAST REICH FOR DRILLING THE MEANING OF COLONIES INTO THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF EVERY GERMAN.

FINALLY, THERE IS THE VAST POPULAR ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE COLONIAL BUND, WITH VON EPP AS PRESIDENT.

THE INTENSITY WITH WHICH THE NAZIS WORK, ONCE THEY GET STARTED ON A SUBJECT, IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT THE COLONIAL BUND ROSE FROM A MEMBERSHIP OF 60,000 TWO YEARS AGO TO 1,000,000 TODAY.

THIS ORGANIZATION HAS A TWO-FOLD MISSION: (1) TO POPULARIZE THE COLONIAL IDEA UNTIL EVERY GERMAN SHALL BE IMBUED WITH IT; AND (2) TO KEEP UP A CONSTANT PROPAGANDA BOTH WITH GERMANS LIVING IN THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES AND WITH THE NATIVES THERE.

IN GERMANY THE BUND OPERATES THROUGH MASS MEETINGS, EDUCATIONAL COURSES, DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS AND PAMPHLETS, AND CONSTANT REFERENCE IN THE PRESS TO THE ABSENCE OF COLONIES AS THE CAUSE WHY GERMANY MUST IMPORT FOREIGN RAW MATERIALS.

"WE CAN WELL TAKE A LEAF FROM ITALY. MUSSOLINI HAS RECENTLY INCLUDED THE NORTH AFRICAN COLONIES IN THE REGULAR ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE KINGDOM. THAT MEANS A COLONY IS NO LONGER SOMETHING SEPARATE AND DISTINCT FROM THE BODY POLITIC PROPER, BUT AN ACTUAL PART OF THE COUNTRY AND NATION."

AMONG GERMANS WHO LIVE IN THE FORMER COLONIES, EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IS BEING DONE BY THE BUND TO KEEP THE YEARNING FOR A RETURN TO THE FATHERLAND ALIVE.

SOME 3,000 GERMAN FAMILIES IN AFRICA REGULARLY RECEIVE LITERATURE AND RADIO SETS; FIFTEEN SCHOOLS ARE SUPPORTED ENTIRELY BY THE BUND AND TWELVE ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZED BY IT; WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES THESE

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GERMANS RECEIVE TOUCHING GIFTS FROM THE FATHERLAND; WOMEN AND CHILDREN COMING TO GERMANY FOR A VISIT OR FOR SCHOOL ARE CARED FOR BY THE BUND.

ASK ANY COLONIAL ENTHUSIAST WHEN THE COLONIES ARE TO BE RESTORED, AND HE WILL ANSWER:

"THAT IS ALONE FOR THE FUEHRER TO DETERMINE. HE HAS SHOWN IN THE PAST THAT HE IS A MASTER MIND AT PLAYING INTERNATIONAL CHESS. HE WILL KNOW WHEN THE MOMENT HAS COME TO MAKE THE MOVE THAT WILL GIVE GERMANY A VICTORY IN THE COLONIAL ISSUE ALSO."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED NOV. 12)

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## FRENCH-BRITISH SNAG REPORTED

London Frowns on Training  
Expeditionary Army.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS DEFENSE

Daladier and Chamberlain to Take  
Up Jewish Issue Too.

PARIS, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Indications that Great Britain would refuse to train a large army to aid French troops on the continent in the event of war appeared today to lend an icy atmosphere to Premier Edouard Daladier's talks with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain this week.

Two days before Mr. Chamberlain is scheduled to arrive with Viscount Halifax, his Foreign Minister, persons close to the Government said that the British Prime Minister again had indicated conviction that his country's large fleet and growing air force were a sufficient contribution to the British-French military co-operation.

Circles close to the Foreign Office reported the question of renewed efforts to facilitate the departure and resettlement of Jewish refugees from Germany would be discussed during the visit of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax. Senator Henry Berenger, vice-president of the inter-governmental committee handling the refugee problem, will re-

main in Paris during the Franco-British conversations before proceeding to London to attend a meeting of the committee.

To Discuss Defense.

Discussions between British and French ministers was ascertained, will deal chiefly with defense against a possible attack from the Fascist partners—Italy and Germany.

This was decided upon, politicians said, because it was felt international protests against Nazi attacks upon Jews forced a temporary shelving of Mr. Chamberlain's project for further appeasement of Chancellor Hitler—possibly with colonial territory.

The French attitude has been that its army of approximately 700,000 men cannot bear the brunt of a war against Germany and Italy.

The talks—once considered a likely prelude to a four-Power discussion with Germany and Italy—were threatened with further chill by what was described here as British resentment at a "tendency" by Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet to place the responsibility for Munich peace on London. Parliament deputies reported that M. Bonnet let it be understood Mr. Chamberlain refused to follow France in defending Czechoslovakia.

Daladier's Hold Precarious.

The position of M. Daladier and M. Bonnet was considered by the Deputies to be especially delicate for the talks since M. Daladier now is governing the country with a large portion of Parliament against his financial policy. Should there be a vote tomorrow—the Chamber convenes December 6—even the Premier's friends concede he probably would be tumbled from power.

Underneath the campaign by Socialists, communists and labor unions, and many rightists, against

the financial decrees, there is another basic issue—a bitter battle against M. Daladier's foreign policy as exemplified by the Munich Czechoslovak partition.

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OPPONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DECLARE THEY ARE UNWILLING TO APPROVE THE PREMIER'S "THREE-YEAR-PLAN" TO REESTABLISH THE FRENCH ECONOMY, BECAUSE THEY FEAR HE ALSO WOULD USE THAT PERIOD TO FOLLOW UP THE MUNICH PACT WITH FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

THE TWO PREMIERS ARE EXPECTED TO GO DEEPLY INTO THE PROBLEM OF SETTLING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

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CHAMBERLAIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ANOTHER PLAN FOR MEDIATION BUT IT INCLUDED GRANTING TO THE INSURGENTS BELLIGERENT RIGHTS (RIGHTS OF A GOVERNMENT AT WAR) TO WHICH THE FRENCH ARE OPPOSED.

TIED IN WITH THE SPANISH QUESTION IS THAT OF FRENCH-ITALIAN RELATIONS. HERE CHAMBERLAIN WILL ENCOUNTER ANOTHER DIFFICULTY FOR HIS APPEASEMENT PROGRAM, FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS UNDERSTOOD TO CONSIDER INACCEPTABLE ITALIAN DEMANDS AS THE BASIS FOR A PEACE UNDERSTANDING. THE DEMANDS INVOLVE A SHARE IN THE SUEZ CANAL AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN AFRICA.

A VICTORY FOR INSURGENT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO IN SPAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADDED RECENTLY AS A PRELIMINARY REQUISITE TO ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE.

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## Czechs Give Up 106 Villages to Reich, Regain 27

**Border Rectification Ends;  
Nazis Get Control of Both  
Banks of Danube, Popu-  
lation of 60,000 Thursday**

PRAGUE, Nov. 21 (AP).—Czechoslovakia lost 106 more villages with 60,000 inhabitants to Germany today when the final boundary was fixed in Berlin by the international commission set up by the Munich accord of September 30.

The German forces will occupy the new areas Thursday, while the Czech army on the same day will re-occupy twenty-seven communes exchanged for the territory given to Germany in the "border rectifica-

tion." The commission comprised representatives of Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia.

Czechs lost only the loss of six communes in the district of Domazlice (Taus), in western Bohemia, whose inhabitants are known as Chodes, famed for centuries in Czech history and literature as bold frontiersmen, whose coat of arms, a wolfhound's head, was adopted by Czech legions and later by the elite of the Czech Army. The Chodes have remained faithful to the present day to ancient customs and national costumes, in which red stockings are conspicuous.

By today's transfer the Germans obtained important transportation facilities, including Theben, on the left bank of the Danube, enabling them to control both banks of the river.

Reports of loyalty demonstrations by youths and legislators in Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), Czechoslovakia's easternmost province, were cited by Czech authorities today as evidence of strong resistance to further cession of territory to Hungary,

which would result in a common Polish-Hungarian frontier. Government circles maintained that what are called attempts of invading foreign terrorists to stir unrest in Carpatho-Ukraine, were doomed to failure.

The press, under government surveillance, said yesterday that the German-Italian arbitration at Vienna November 2, which gave Hungary 4,875 square miles of Slovak and Ruthenian territory, had not fully met Polish and Hungarian wishes.

There were no reports today of further clashes with armed Hungarians and Poles invading Carpatho-Ukraine, which the official news agency said yesterday had caused six deaths.

PRAGA - NOV - 21

(IN GERMANY THE NAZI PRESS, WHICH HITHERTO HAD PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE UKRAINIAN TROUBLE, GRADUALLY BEGUN TO ACQUAINT ITS READERS WITH THE SITUATION.

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(DER ANGRIF, NEWSPAPER OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEB-

30.24-1089

BELLS, WAS INDIGNANT OVER POLISH REPORTS FORESHADOWING A "NEAR SOLUTION OF THE CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN QUESTION." THE PAPER SAID THAT "AS FAR AS WE REMEMBER THE SOLUTION OF THE CARPATHO-UKRAINIAN QUESTION HAS BEEN TACKLED BY THE VIENNA AWARD. IT FOUND APPROVAL AMONG ALL THE POWERS CONCERNED."

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THE PAPER DENOUNCED POLISH REPORTS OF GERMANY'S INTENTION TO USE CARPATHO-UKRAINE AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR REALIZATION OF HER POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANS ALONG THE COAST OF THE BLACK SEA.

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## Slovenes Preparing Laws Restricting Jewish Trade

**Large Landholders Ousted**

PRAGUE, Nov. 21 (AP).—Slovak newspapers said tonight that the autonomous government at Bratislava was preparing "radical anti-Semitic laws" which would eliminate Jews from government services and restrict their business activities.

Large Jewish landholders, the press said, would be dispossessed, no Jew would be permitted to engage in journalism or work as an actor, Jewish doctors would be barred from state employment in any form and Jewish attorneys would be restricted to Jewish clients.

Other measures in preparation were reported to prohibit Gentiles from dealing with Jewish business men and bankers, and to require Jewish places of business to be marked as Jewish.

The number of Jewish pupils in schools would be restricted and special seats designated for them.

## Anti-German Outbursts In Prague Reported

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP).—German official news agency, DNB, reported tonight with threatening comment that isolated anti-German outbursts

had taken place in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and that German-speaking persons often were insulted in the cafes, attacked in the streets and their automobiles willfully damaged.

A party of German women, including women, was beaten up in the center of the city, DNB reported, and made the general complaint that "Germans are being subjected to unfriendly treatment by Czech authorities."

"Recent political events apparently have not made sufficient impression," DNB added threateningly.

Other reports direct from Prague, however, said cases of alleged molestation of Germans were due to brawls which police were investigating.

## Hungary And Germany At Odds Over Ruthenia

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 21 (AP).—Remote Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), which Hungary wants to annex, fast is becoming a major European trouble spot as undercover negotiations for Czechoslovakia's eastern border grow in intensity.

Hungary quietly was strengthening her military forces tonight to "forestall border incidents." Thinly veiled indications were that Hungary and Germany were in complete disagreement as to the fate of the region.

**Pro-Nazi Raillies Held**

Budapest received belated reports today that in Sopron, a Hungarian city near the German border southeast of Vienna, Nazi demonstrations occurred Saturday night. Crowds were reported to have shouted for annexation of the Sopron region by Germany.

Some observers interpreted the demonstration as evidence of German irritation over efforts by Poland and Hungary to establish a common frontier by severing Carpatho-Ukraine from Czechoslovakia.

The region, as part of Czechoslovakia, is dominated by Berlin and, eventually, might become a convenient corridor for German trade with the east—march

**Sends Note To Berlin**

Another report was that Hungary had sent a note to Berlin describing alleged disorderly conditions in Carpatho-Ukraine as "untenable."

Although the Government did not comment on these reports it permitted newspapers in Budapest to publish a dispatch from Warsaw saying such a note had been sent.

Dispatches reporting artillery and machine-gun fire near Ungvar and Kassa, near the Hungarian frontier, and that conditions were "fast approaching revolution against Czechoslovak authorities," were given sensational display in Hungarian newspapers.



1938

RUHENIANS WERE SAID TO BE FACING STARVATION AND EPIDEMICS BECAUSE  
OF AN ALLEGED BREAKDOWN IN CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SERVICES. TELE-  
GRAPHED APPEALS FOR HELP PURPORTING TO COME FROM 56 CARPATHO-UKRAINE  
VILLAGES WERE RECEIVED TODAY, RAISING THE TOTAL OF SUCH REQUESTS  
PAST 150.

IT WAS AGREED HERE, HOWEVER, THAT HUNGARY WOULD BE UNABLE TO APPROP-  
RIATE THE PROVINCE IN FACE OF DETERMINED GERMAN OPPOSITION. HUNGARY,  
HOWEVER, WAS BELIEVED TO BE COUNTING ON ITALY'S SUPPORT AND TO EXPECT  
THAT ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI WOULD PREVAIL ON GERMANY TO ALLOW  
HUNGARIAN EXPANSION TO THE NORTH.

BOTH IN BUCHAREST AND BY DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY HERE, RUMANIA MANI-  
FESTED A LIVELY INTEREST IN THE SITUATION. DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID  
RUMANIA, IN THE EVENT OF DETACHMENT OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE FROM CZECHO-  
SLOVAKIA, WOULD INSIST ON GETTING THE EXTREME EASTERN TIP.

BUCHAREST HAS ITS EYES ON 12,000 RUMANIANS, VALUABLE SALT MINES AND  
A RAILWAY CONNECTION TO WARSAW THERE.

BERLIN, NOV 21-(AP)-THE NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHO-  
SLOVAKIA WAS FIXED FORMALLY TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION SET UP BY THE MUNICH ACCORD TO SUPERVISE THE TRANSFER OF  
APPROXIMATELY 11,000 SQUARE MILES OF THE SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY.

THE COMMISSION, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMANY, CZECHO-  
SLOVAKIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY, HAS BEEN SITTING FOR NEARLY TWO  
MONTHS.

THE FRONTIER SET UP AFTER THE GERMAN ARMY'S OCCUPATION OF THE SO-  
CALLED FIFTH ZONE HAS SINCE BEEN RECTIFIED. THE FIFTH ZONE WAS  
DELIMITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR TRANSFER AFTER THE FOUR ZONES WHICH  
THE MUNICH CONFERENCE ITSELF AGREED SHOULD BE HANDED UNCONDITIONALLY  
TO GERMANY BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND OCT. 10.

THESE LATEST RECTIFICATIONS WERE SOLEMNLY AGREED TO TODAY AND THE

COMMISSION DECLARED THAT THE FINAL DEMARCATION WAS FIXED.

GERMANS SAID THAT THE RECENT ALTERATIONS INVOLVED SOME 50,000  
INHABITANTS OF THE BORDER ZONE, SOME CZECHS BEING RETURNED TO CZECHO-  
SLOVAKIA AND SOME GERMANS BEING TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY.

ONE RECTIFICATION ALTERED THE BOUNDARY TO INCLUDE IN GERMAN TERRI-  
TORY THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF ONE RAILWAY, WHICH UNDER THE FIRST DEMARCA-  
TION CROSSED INTO CZECH TERRITORY THREE TIMES.

THE GERMANS AND CZECHS SATURDAY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR  
THE CONSTRUCTION BY GERMANY OF A "HITLER HIGHWAY" FROM BRESLAU TO  
VIENNA, CROSSING CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BRNO.

IT ALSO PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS LINKING SLOVAKIA AND  
RUTHENIA, AUTONOMOUS UNITS OF THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK STATE. BY THE  
VIENNA AWARD OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY TO HUNGARY RUTHENIA WAS CUT OFF  
BY RAILWAY FROM THE REST OF THE COUNTRY AND WAS LEFT ONLY THIRD RATE  
AUTOMOBILE ROADS FOR COMMUNICATION. CONSTRUCTION OF TWO CANALS ALSO  
WAS PROVIDED FOR.

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LEICESTER, ENGLAND, NOV. 21-(AP)-FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN  
SAID TODAY IT WAS "UNTHINKABLE THAT BRITAIN SHOULD EVEN CONTEMPLATE"  
DISCUSSIONS ON THE RETURN OF GERMANY'S PRE-WAR COLONIES.  
"CONCESSIONS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT LEAST DISCUSSABLE IN SOME  
CONDITIONS BECOME INCONCEIVABLE IN OTHERS," EDEN ASSERTED, ADDING THAT  
GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF JEWS HAD "DISGUSTED WORLD OPINION."

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# Hitler Stresses French Amity

## Fuehrer and New Envoy From Paris Exchange Oral Assurances of Friendship.

**BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Nov. 22 (A. P.).**—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler declared today that Germany and France were "no longer divided by the serious border conflicts which burdened their past," as he received the credentials of France's new Ambassador, Robert Coulondre.

The Envoy, formerly French Ambassador to Moscow, said that the two countries often had met on the battlefield in the past but had learned to esteem each other and that their struggles had been futile.

The Fuehrer, in reply, expressed the conviction that Germany and France had every reason to esteem each other, to live on good neighborly terms, to compliment each other in the economic and cultural domains and collaborate with each other in all sincerity.

"Pacific competition between our two peoples, no longer divided by the serious border conflicts which burdened their past so often, must, I am convinced, contribute to the well being not only of our two peoples but of all Europe," Hitler declared.

### Ribbentrop May Visit Paris.

**BERLIN, Nov. 22 (A. P.).**—Persons close to the Foreign Office said today that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop might go to Paris about December 1, although the Nazi anti-Jewish campaign admittedly has greatly lessened chances for a far-reaching Franco-German friendship accord.

Nevertheless, these persons said, discussions between the two countries are continuing. They added that Germany's colonial demands would not stand in the way of an agreement, since these could be broached later. It was generally recognized here that the Nazi anti-Jewish campaign had put a barrier in negotiations between France and Germany for an accord similar to that signed by Hitler with Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain at Munich September 30.

Informal persons said that prior to the anti-Semitic outburst of two weeks ago the path had been clear for Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering to go to Paris to sign such an accord. He would have been the first high Nazi to visit Paris. The anti-Jewish wave, however, caused the Marshal's plans to be canceled abruptly because his name was affixed to many anti-Jewish decrees.

Herr von Ribbentrop, it was said, now may be substituted for Marshal Goering. It was indicated that

if any general friendship pact were signed, it would be less emphatic in tone than the one originally contemplated after Munich.

### Oral Assurances Exchanged.

**PARIS, Nov. 22 (A. P.).**—Oral assurances of French-German collaboration were exchanged at Berchtesgaden today while increasing opposition, the result of Nazi anti-Jewish violence, was apparent here to putting such an agreement in writing. It remained uncertain whether the project of a written understanding, toward which French and German statesmen have been working since the Munich conference of September 29 would be abandoned.

In some French quarters it was felt that reaction in France to the

renewed anti-Semitism in Germany made the atmosphere unpropitious for further steps toward a paper accord at this time.

The new French Ambassador to Germany, Robert Coulondre, presenting his credentials at Berchtesgaden, made a speech that had been studied and approved by Premier Edouard Daladier's government before the envoy left Paris. Chancellor Hitler, in reply, stressed the main subjects on which an accord had been sought. One was the feeling that there need be no further warfare between Germany and France—similar to the anti-war declaration of Hitler and the British Prime Minister Chamberlain at Munich on September 30. The other was the understanding that Germany makes no further claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and German Ambassador Count von Welczeck conferred at length here this morning.

### Paris Greet Talk

**PARIS, Nov. 22 (A. P.).**—Adolf Hitler's statement that France and Germany are "no longer divided" by serious border conflicts was hailed in Paris today as a reavowal of the Fuehrer's previous assurances that the Reich no longer lays claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

Such promises concerning the provinces which passed from Germany to France after the World

War were made by Hitler in speeches during the September crisis.

Emphasis of that attitude was expected to form an essential part of the renunciation-of-war accord between the two Powers. For that reason some persons close to the Government believed today's exchange of pacific assurances between Hitler and the new French Ambassador might take the place of the contemplated written accord.

It was known that the French envoy's speech was approved by the Government before his departure for Germany, and authoritative persons said he was prepared to carry out France's part of an understanding with Hitler.

### LONDON, Nov. 22 (A. P.).

The Cabinet meeting today was devoted to a review of the German situation, with attention to matters of defense and foreign policy which the Prime Minister will take up with the French Government when he goes to Paris tomorrow.

Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, told the League of Nations Union at Leicester last night that any attempt to open colonial negotiations with Germany now would be "to court not only failure but humiliation."

He said there could be no confidence in good faith "where one of the parties, by its treatment of a section of its own population, denies all previous conceptions of progress and civilization."

### Colonial and Dominions Secretary

Malcolm MacDonald denied today that Great Britain had sent Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, to Berlin as Britain's spokesman on German colonial claims.

In a guarded statement before the House of Commons, MacDonald admitted, however, by implication, that such claims were discussed with Mr. Pirow by adding:

"Naturally when any distinguished statesman from the dominions comes to this country we take the opportunity of discussing informally all sorts of international questions."

To other questions Mr. MacDonald replied that the object of Mr. Pirow's visit here was to discuss solely South African defense. Mr. Pirow visited Lisbon and London before going to Germany.

"These discussions," Mr. MacDonald added, "have now taken place, and the questions involved have been settled."

"Mr. Pirow left for a visit to the Continent, but he will be returning to this country for a short time before he sails for South Africa."

## FRENCH TALKS WITH BRITISH TO OPEN TODAY

### Daladier Urged To Include Racial Persecution In Agenda Topics

### Good Neighbor Assurances Exchanged By Paris Envoy And Hitler

**NOV 23 1938**

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 22—Germany and France exchanged good-neighbor assurances today on the eve of important conversations between French statesmen and the British Premier and Foreign Minister.

An official source called the assurances—made at Berchtesgaden, Germany, when the new French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, presented his credentials to Chancellor Adolph Hitler—the beginning of a "relaxation" of century-old strained relations between France and Germany.

### Plea By Foreign Affairs Group

But the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies urged the Government to include in the French-British conferences beginning tomorrow a discussion of the "persecution (in Germany) of which certain racial and religious minorities are victims."

Premier Edouard Daladier, fighting off a Socialist-Communist attack on his new financial and economic decrees before the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee, said he was ready to ask Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, to postpone their visit unless he received a favorable vote.

The committee then defeated a Socialist motion calling for nullification of the financial program.

Daladier had asked the committee to confine its deliberations to the 1939 budget and to refrain from discussing the economic decrees.

### Threatens To Call Parliament

The Premier also said that if he were forced to request postponement

of the French-British conversations he would call Parliament immediately to pass on his financial rehabilitation plan.

Parliamentary opposition to anti-Jewish violence in Germany was believed responsible for making the statements of friendly collaboration at Berchtesgaden by word of mouth, instead of committing them to paper.

A French spokesman, however, said any "precise" written accord must await further negotiations. He added that a basis for future collaboration had been established.

### Von Ribbentrop To Visit France

Improvement in French-German relations was considered in diplomatic quarters to be highly important to France. It came when Paris heard the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, would visit Paris about December 1 and just a few hours before the conversations with the British policy makers, who themselves reached an anti-war understanding with Hitler at Munich September 30.

Informed sources said the French-British discussions would canvass mutual problems concerning the Mediterranean, Europe, including Spain, and the Far East. The French Government also received a request from the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Committee to seek an international solution for the emigration and resettlement of refugees from Germany.

### Also To Discuss Economics

Besides mutual diplomatic and military problems, the negotiators were reported to be preparing for a broad

review of French-British economic collaboration "throughout the world."

Chancellor Hitler and Coulondre stressed two main points on which French and German statesmen had worked toward a written accord since the Munich conference.

One was the feeling that there need be no further warfare between France and Germany. The other was the understanding that Germany makes no further claim to Alsace-Lorraine, which passed from Germany to France after the World War.

### London Cabinet Approves Agenda For Paris Talks

**LONDON, Nov. 22 (A. P.).**—The British Cabinet today approved the subject matter of two-day talks between the heads of the British and French Governments, which put the accent on mutual defense and avoided colonial concessions to Germany.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign

Secretary, will open the conversations with Premier Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, in Paris tomorrow.

The apparent indifference of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler toward Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement efforts and the German drive against Jews have pushed Germany's colonial claims off the agenda for the post-Munich talks of Britain and France.

### Wide Range To Be Covered

The conversations were designed to elucidate how Britain and France could cope with expanding German influence and at the same time preserve the September 29 peace of Munich which Mr. Chamberlain called "Peace with honor."

The wide range of subjects will not exclude such vital problems as the Spanish war, the question of a four-power pact of Britain, France, Italy and Germany, a French-British air pact, French relations with the Soviet Union and how to combat any efforts of the Rome-Berlin axis to drive a wedge between the two democracies.

### No Evidence Of Split

An exchange of assurances between Hitler and Robert Coulondre at Berchtesgaden, when Coulondre presented his credentials as France's new Ambassador to Germany, was taken by some observers as a manifestation of

Fascist desires to divide France and Britain.

These observers expected the exchange to color the Paris talks since it came at a time when the two democracies were less than usually united on what lines their post-Munich collaboration should take.

There was no evidence of a British-French split, however, either imminent or likely, but some sources said both the British and French ministers might use as bargaining weapons their chances—such as they were—for making separate settlements with Fascist powers.

### Points Of Divergence

Points on which there was believed to be a divergence of French and British views included:

Defense. The British not only want the French to provide the bulk of land forces in case of war but were thought likely to urge a big speedup in French aircraft construction with stress on bombers in view of the recent British decision to concentrate on fighting planes.

The French may approve the air program, but were expected to request that the British be prepared to provide a continental army to make up for the forty Czechoslovak di-

visions for the possible aid of France in the Munich accord.

Spain. Britain would like to see a settlement in Spain, even at the cost of meeting Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco half way on belligerent rights at some future date. Mr. Chamberlain has said he no longer considers the Spanish war a menace to European peace, and may at least urge Daladier to send an agent to Burgos.

Both the French Government and the general staff were reported flatly opposed to consideration of further concessions to Franco so long as the presence of Italian and German forces with him in Spain gives them another frontier to guard.



1938

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH DJT XXX TO GUARD.

FRENCH-RUSSIAN PACT:

NOV 23 1938

THE BRITISH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO FEEL THIS MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WAS RENDERED USELESS BY THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH-CZECHOSLOVAK LINK IN THE MUNICH AGREEMENT AND STANDS AS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO BRITISH-FRENCH-GERMAN-ITALIAN HARMONY.

DALADIER AND BONNET WERE REPORTED DOUBTFUL WHETHER FRANCE, WEAKENED BY THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, COULD AFFORD TO LOSE ANY OF HER REMAINING TREATY FRIENDS.

REUTERS

PARIS--NOV-22-  
DIPLOMATS HERE DECLARED ONE OF THE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS,  
NOV 23 1938

OCCURRING JUST BEFORE THE FRENCH-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS, BEGINNING TOMORROW, WAS BRITAIN'S APPARENT WILLINGNESS NOT TO OBJECT TO A POSSIBLE WRITTEN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY SO LONG AS IT "WOULD RESEMBLE IN SUBSTANCE" THE HITLER-CHAMBERLAIN DECLARATION.

PLANS FOR SUCH AN AGREEMENT HAVE BEEN DELAYED BY SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND AGAINST THE NAZIS' RECENT ANTI-JEWISH DECREES AND VIOLENCE. THE SENTIMENT HAS HAD A COUNTERPART IN FRANCE AMONG LEFTISTS AND PARTIES ARRAYS AGAINST PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER'S GOVERNMENT.

SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES FORECAST THAT THE OBJECT OF THE

MEETINGS OF FRENCH STATESMEN WITH CHAMBERLAIN AND BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISCOUNT HALIFAX WOULD BE TWO-FOLD: TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON MUTUAL QUESTIONS AND TO DETERMINE COURSES OF ACTION REGARDING THEM.

THE MEDITERRANEAN PROBLEM, OF WHICH THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR WAS CONSIDERED THE KEY, THESE SOURCES ASSERTED, PROBABLY WILL REVOLVE ABOUT INSURGENT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S DESIRE TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A BELLIGERENT.

FRANCE, HOWEVER, WAS REPRESENTED IN INFORMED CIRCLES AS CONTINUING TO SUPPORT THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE: THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS FROM THE CIVIL WAR.

ONE POINT ON WHICH FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEWS MAY DIVERGE WAS EMPHASIZED BY DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AS BEING THE VARYING REACTIONS BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS TOWARD BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

DIPLOMATS STRESSED THAT GERMAN NEWSPAPERS WERE "AGGRESSIVE" TOWARD BRITAIN AND "COURTEOUS" TOWARD FRANCE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ITALIAN PRESS WAS DE-



1938

SCRIBED AS "FULL OF COLONIES" TO PARIS AND "OSTENSIBLY  
WARM" TO LONDON.

NOV 23 1938

SOME METHOD OF ALLAYING CRITICISM ON THE ONE HAND  
AND INCREASING AMICABLE RELATIONS ON THE OTHER MAY BE  
ONE SUBJECT OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH DISCUSSIONS.

FRENCH SOURCES SAID THEY CONSIDERED IT UNLIKELY THE  
STATESMEN WOULD CONSIDER GERMAN COLONIAL DEMANDS SINCE  
GERMANY, DESPITE PUBLIC DEMANDS FOR THE RETURN OF HER  
PRE-WAR COLONIES, HAS NOT BROUGHT A CLAIM OFFICIALLY TO  
EITHER GOVERNMENT.

THE INTERNAL POLITICAL POSITION OF THE DALADIER GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE SOME BEARING ON THE TURN OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

NOV 23 1938

THE NEWLY-INAUGURATED FRENCH PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC  
REFORMS, STRONG MEASURES TO HALT A WAVE OF "TEST" STRIKES  
AND LEFTIST OPPOSITION TO THE DALADIER CABINET MIGHT INFLUENCE IN SOME MEASURE FRENCH-BRITISH GENERAL STAFF CO-OPERATION FOR MUTUAL NATIONAL DEFENSE.

## Hungary Faces Cabinet Threat In Party Split

Deputies Quit Organization After Imredy Softens  
Demands on Prague for  
Polish-Magyar Frontier

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22 (P).—Differences of opinion on the handling of Ruthenian and domestic questions led to the resignation tonight of fifty-seven members of Parliament from Premier Bela Imredy's National Unity party.

As a result, Imredy's position was considered precarious in political circles, which said the dissidents were displeased with the sudden policy of moderation that the government had displayed in its demands for a part of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), easternmost Czechoslovak district.

The total membership of the National Unity party which, according to Hungarian practice, is confined to members of Parliament, is 160.

A session of Parliament to consider a revision of procedure to accelerate legislation has been scheduled for tomorrow.

It was reported that the government now seeks a plebiscite in Carpatho-Ukraine to determine whether the Ruthenians want to remain in Czechoslovakia or join Hungary.

Slovaks Threaten to Retaliate

PRESSBURG (Bratislava), Czechoslovakia, Nov. 22 (P).—The Slovak autonomous government today threatened confiscation of the property of Hungarian citizens in Slovakia as an answer to a Hungarian announcement that Slovak colonists would be expelled from Hungary's newly annexed territory.

The colonists obtained land from the Czechoslovak government in accordance with its land reform program that saw the breakup of many large estates after the World War. Many of the colonists settled in Hungarian-populated areas, which were annexed to Hungary by the Vienna agreement of November 2 in which Italy and Germany were mediators.

As a protective step, the Slovak government decided to register the wealth of Hungarian citizens in Slovakia for possible confiscation to provide for the colonists, if they are turned out of Hungary without proper indemnification.

Advices from Budapest said that the Hungarian government was prepared for negotiation concerning all possible damages.

Hacha Seeks Presidency

PRAGUE, Nov. 22 (P).—Dr. Benes Hacha, president of the Supreme Court administration, accepted the nomination of leading Czechoslovak political parties today to be a candidate in Presidential elections on November 28.

Political circles deemed it in the nation's best interests to have Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky remain at that post, and his candidacy, which had seemed certain, was dropped.

Hacha, an eminent jurist for sixty-six years, is widely esteemed as a non-party man. He held a high post in the Vienna Ministry of Justice in Imperial Austria, and when Czechoslovakia was formed in 1918 he was appointed second president of the Supreme Court administration and then first president.

The Senate, meanwhile, accepted a law conferring autonomy upon Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine. Communists withdrew from the Chamber during the vote, which otherwise was unanimous. The lower house approved the autonomy measure last week.

May Move Czechs in Bohemia

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 22 (P).—A Hungarian-Czechoslovak border commission is considering the feasibility of moving into Bohemia residents of Czechoslovak nationality in the Slovak territory recently annexed by Hungary, a Foreign Office official said today.

Unofficial Hungarian comment was that there were 30,000 Czechoslovaks involved, persons who settled in Slovakia as part of the program inaugurated by the Prague Government in 1918. Many fled to Bohemia before the Hungarian occupation. It is contended here that these settlers displaced numerous Hungarian farmers.

NOV 23 1938

PRAGUE, NOV 22-(AP)—LEADING POLITICAL PARTIES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY AGREED TO PROPOSE DR. BENES HACHA, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT ADMINISTRATION, AS PRESIDENT OF THE DIMINISHED REPUBLIC.

THE CANDIDACY OF FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, WHICH HITHERTO HAD SEEMED CERTAIN, WAS DROPPED WHEN POLITICAL CIRCLES CONCLUDED IT WAS TO THE NATION'S BEST INTEREST FOR HIM TO REMAIN AT HIS PRESENT POST.

HACHA'S ACCEPTANCE SEEMED ASSURED FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR WHICH DR. EDUARD BENES RESIGNED AFTER THE FOUR-POWER MUNICH ACCORD FORCED THE PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

HE IS 66 AND AN EMINENT JURIST WHO WRITES AND SPEAKS CZECH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

U203PES



KKK JOIN HUNGARY.

NOV 23 1938

IT WAS PERSISTENTLY REPORTED GERMANY HAD MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO HUNGARY FLATLY OPPOSING EXTENSION OF HUNGARIAN POWER OVER EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. AT ANY RATE HUNGARY'S HOPES FOR IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION APPEARED BLIGHTED AND PREMIER IMREDEY'S POLITICAL STOCK AS A CONSEQUENCE WAS SHRUNKEN.

PREMIER IMREDEY'S FRIENDS, HOWEVER, SAID HE WAS SURE OF 96 VOTES OF THE NATIONAL UNITY PARLIAMENTARIANS AND 32 OTHERS WOULD GIVE HIM THE NECESSARY SUPPORT TO SURVIVE.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOWER HOUSE IS 255. ONE QUESTION WAS WHETHER TEN NEW DEPUTIES FRIENDLY TO HIM WHO REPRESENT DISTRICTS RECENTLY ANNEXED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

(EDS, IN FIRST GRAF NIGHT LEAD MAKE 61 MEMBERS RESIGNING FROM PARTY INSTEAD OF 57.)

PE19PES

BUDAPEST, NOV 22-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED TODAY THAT A LARGE GROUP OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WOULD RESIGN FROM PREMIER BELA IMREDEY'S PARTY OF NATIONAL UNITY, AS SUDDEN MODERATION BECAME APPARENT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES' ATTITUDE TOWARD CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA).

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THE IMPRESSION PREVAILED THAT GERMANY HAD INTERPOSED EMPHATIC OBJECTIONS TO HUNGARIAN DESIRES FOR EXPANSION NORTHWARD IN THE AUTONOMOUS EASTERN PROVINCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

WITH THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN TROOPS MASSED ON THE BORDER, THERE WAS A SWITCH FROM ADVOCACY OF DIRECT INTERVENTION TO A DEMAND FOR A PLEBISCITE IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA), WHICH POWERFUL FORCES IN HUNGARY HAD SOUGHT TO ANNEX. THE CURRENT HUNGARIAN DEMAND IS THAT THE

RUTHENIANS BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO SAY WHETHER THEY WISH TO REMAIN A PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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## HOOVER ATTACKS ARMED DICTATORS

Former President In Toronto  
Speech Says They Live By  
Terror And Brutality

Calls For World Moral Re-  
armament As Cure For  
Present-Day Evils

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, Nov. 22—Herbert Hoover tonight attacked dictatorships which "live by terror and brutality" and called for a world moral rearmament as a cure for present-day evils.

Addressing an annual dinner of the York Bible Class, the former President of the United States said that failure of men to develop and maintain moral standards was "the deficiency in all nations which produces all this conflict and confusion in the world."

"Indeed," he said, "the world is waiting for some spiritual or ethical control of material powers and it cannot wait for long. At the present time nothing so concerns the progress of mankind."

### Great Moral Troubles

Hoover told his audience, a distinguished gathering which included Canada's Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, that "we should worry more over public conscience and individual morals, for therein is the only foundation of real moral progress."

Democracies may view the world's violence with horror, Hoover said, but they have greater moral troubles. He added:

"A score of democracies have sunk since the war and armed dictatorships have risen in their place. They proclaim new ideologies of economic security to sanctify personal power. They live by terror and brutality."

"In Germany under Nazi control we see the most hideous persecutions of the Jews since the expulsion from Spain in the Middle Ages. With it we see the persecution of Christian faiths."

Cites Purges In Russia

"In Russia under Communist control we see continued execution of political opponents by the thousands. And worse, the world now is learning the truth that the Russian Government, in its attempt to force state industrialization, pitilessly left millions of its own people to die of starvation when that Government had gold with which to have have bought them food."

Hoover referred to the horrors of war in China and Spain, mentioning the bombing to death of "thousands of women and children" for "no military purpose but to create horror."

"Perhaps," he said, "the world has gained something lately, for under the terror of the air, popular emotions for war no longer sweep the common people."

### Five Horsemen Of War

"But the nations in dumb fright are arming as never before in history for some unknown conflict. Truly the four horsemen of war, famine, pestilence and death are marching."

Hoover called "intolerant ideologies" the fifth horseman. He said the peaceful democracies were being drugged with illusions of economic security by those preaching agnosticism.

"But our democracies have greater moral troubles than these imports. We have also all the benefits and troubles from the advance in physical science and technology. We invented a few social complications. For instance, as we grew from the village shop to mass production we were slow to carry the moral relations between the employer and the employe from the shop to the factory."

## ANGLO-FRENCH 'INSTANT AID' ALLIANCE SEEN

NOV 23 1938

Premiers To Confer On  
Pact After Paris And  
Berlin Agree

Treaty With Germany Is  
Modeled On Munich

'Peace With Honor'

NOV 23 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 23—France agreed on a war renunciation pact with her traditional enemy, Germany, today and started military "cooperation" talks with Great Britain.

The French-German understanding, paralleling a British-German anti-war declaration signed at Munich September 30, had been awaited as a possible cornerstone on which to build European peace.

The agreement was announced shortly before Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, arrived in Paris for discussions with Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

### Plan To Aid Jews

These conversations were expected here to result in a more binding military agreement between France and Great Britain. An official said that, among other things, the Ministers would discuss a plan to aid German Jewish refugees.

The same source said details of the French-German agreement would be withheld until it was signed. Formal signing was expected to coincide with a visit to Paris by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, about December 1.

Informed sources said the text of the accord would be brief, following this line:

1. A simple declaration of non-aggression.
2. A statement that neither country has any specific controversy with the other and an agreement to submit all future disputes to consultation rather than to threaten each other with war.

### Recognizes Frontiers

The second section would embody mutual recognition of the existing French-German frontier. Germany would thus promise in writing to lay no further claim to Alsace-Lorraine, provinces returned to France by Germany after the World War and the cause of disputes many times in history. Chancellor Adolf Hitler made such assurances in addresses during the Czechoslovak crisis.

Although the French-German agreement was a bright element in the European situation, it was pointed out that France could not forego precautionary measures and the extension of the collaboration with Great Britain. The French-British military under-



standing, signed last April 20 in London, was expected to be broadened to pledge unconditional and instant military aid to France, whereas the present agreement gives Britain the right to decide what to do in case of a German attack on France.

#### Spanish War Up

Other subjects the Ministers were expected to discuss included a plan for mediation of the Spanish civil war.

It was believed that readjustment, at least, of the French-Soviet mutual assistance pact would be a necessary condition to stronger British cooperation with France.

The British statesmen reached Paris, accompanied by their wives, after a stormy Channel crossing.

Their arrival was marred by two minor disturbances. A group of railway workers tried unsuccessfully to push through a crowd at the station and several were taken into temporary custody. Later, a small group started a demonstration on a street corner. Police broke up the gathering.

Diplomatic quarters said successful conclusion of the French-German agreement might ease the German anti-Jewish campaign.

They pointed out that diplomatically the accord has nothing to do with internal affairs in Germany, but added that "perhaps a clearing of the European sky will incite Germany to more humaneness."

French and British spokesmen greeted the announcement of the French-German accord.

An official of the British mission accompanying Chamberlain said his government had been kept informed of the discussions and the "happy conclusion was welcomed."

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies several members added their expressions of satisfaction. Pierre Etienne-Flandin, former Premier and President of the Rightists' Democratic Alliance, declared: "I see in the accord the logical conclusion of the Munich agreement."

DEPUTY GASTON RIBU, SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER FOREIGN

NOV 23 1938

AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID THE PROBLEM WAS TO SOLVE THE "QUESTION

OF THE RHINE IN SUCH A FASHION THAT THE RIVER NO LONGER WOULD BE

AN ARMORED BARRIER BUT A LINK BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES."

## FRENCH REACH PEACE ACCORD WITH GERMANY

Paris Reveals Pact, With  
Chamberlain En Route  
To See Daladier

Agreement Complements  
Berlin-London Pledge  
Signed At Munich

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 23—A French-German agreement to submit all future disputes to consultation rather than to threaten each other with war was announced officially here today.

Announcement of the "war-renunciation" pact came a few hours before the scheduled arrival of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax for talks from which a virtual French-British military alliance was expected.

The French-German understanding, a development European statesmen have been awaiting as a possible cornerstone on which to build European peace and collaboration, complements a British-German anti-war accord signed at Munich September 30 by Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Chamberlain.

Recognizes Present Frontier  
The new accord goes farther, however, by recognizing formally the present French-German frontier.

In other words, Hitler will promise again in writing that Germany lays no further claim to Alsace-Lorraine, provinces returned to France by Germany after the World War and over which the two countries have fought through their history.

The French Foreign Office, announcing that the agreement had been reached, hinted that it may be signed when German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop visits Paris, probably December 1.

Reaffirms Munich Accord  
The accord amounts to a reaffirmation of the Munich agreement.

of the spirit of Munich," and is labeled by its supporters as a determination to solve international differences by consultation rather than by warfare or threats of war.

French and German statesmen have been negotiating it since shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier returned from the Munich meeting, at which he, Chamberlain, Premier Benito Mussolini and Hitler agreed on the partition of Czechoslovakia.

A number of thorny questions were expected to come up in the conferences among the British statesmen and Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

It was said the matter of extending French-British military cooperation would be thoroughly examined.

While authorized circles termed the accord with Germany a distinctly bright development, informed quarters pointed out that precautionary measures and the extension of collaboration with Great Britain could not be forgotten.

It was stated that the agreement would have two major points:

1. Official recognition by both nations of the present French-German frontier, meaning that Germany renounces all claims to Alsace-Lorraine.

2. Agreement for consultation in case of difficulties between the two nations rather than a resort to war.

"Preliminary Meeting

It was disclosed that yesterday's exchange of greetings at Berchtesgaden between Hitler and Robert Coulondre, new French Ambassador to Germany, marked the reaching of an understanding to be embodied in the new written accord. The diplomatic speeches contained the main points to be set forth in writing.

Despite the Franco-German understanding the conversations opening today between French statesmen and Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax were expected to draw Britain and France still closer together.

Informed quarters said the meeting, planned as a second step in European appeasement following the "peace of Munich," would be devoted almost

entirely to strengthening and coordinating the armies, navies and air forces of the two nations.

Would Require Instant Aid  
It was understood that the alliance would be brought about through the redrafting of the military agreement signed last April 29 in London.

The new accord would make instant military aid unconditional, whereas the present pact gives Britain the right to decide in case war resulted from a German attack on France's central European allies.

Military cooperation was listed as the primary subject for discussion today and tomorrow. A plan for mediation of the Spanish civil war, the question of aiding Germany's persecuted Jews and the situation in the Far East were other important matters to be taken up.

French Cabinet Called  
The French Cabinet was called to meet with President Albert Lebrun for a final discussion of France's position before the arrival of the British Ministers.

The meeting adjourned without any announcement except that Bonnet had presented a report on the international situation.

Sources close to the Government said it was believed the dropping, or at least readjustment, of the French-Soviet pact would be a necessary condition to Britain's automatic guarantee to France.

Under this pact France would be called upon to attack Germany if Nazi troops committed an aggression against Soviet Russia.

Rumania Also Protected  
In the event of a Nazi attack on Rumania, France's other ally, it was believed Britain also would choose to fight in view of the new close cooperation between London and King Carol's Government.

As far as France was concerned, most signs pointed away from the British Minister's realm of appeasement with the dictators.

Daladier was ready to argue that Britain must train a large army to help France out on the continent, while Chamberlain was reported to have signified he believed Britain's navy and air force were enough. There also were differences over the Spanish civil war.

Italy was carrying on a violent press campaign against France and refused to reach a friendship agreement with her except on terms which France considered unreasonable.

## German-Czech Citizenship Treaty in Force Saturday

Two Nations Agree Each Can  
Expel Undesirables

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (P).—A German-Czechoslovak citizenship treaty arising from the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany is to go into effect Saturday, regulating the rights of citizenship option provided for in the Munich agreement of September 29.

An official announcement said the treaty stipulated that Czechoslovaks of Germanic origin, though non-residents of the Sudetenland, could obtain German citizenship. Persons in what is now German territory desiring to obtain Czechoslovak citizenship must make application by March 29, 1939.

The two nations agreed each could expel from its territories non-Germans or non-Czechoslovaks upon three months' notice, and that each would take back those expelled.

Persons desiring to change from one country to the other will be allowed until March 31, 1940, to take with them all movable possessions except money, shares or collections or collections "of special cultural or historic value."

Testifying to the increasing cooperation of German-Czechoslovak relations, both governments made public a declaration agreeing to keep in constant touch on questions concerning "the maintenance and free development of the national traditions of their nationality groups."

## Imredy Forced Out in Hungary Over Ruthenia

Cabinet Follows Premier as  
Italy Accepts Nazi View  
to Oppose Magyar Aims  
for Border With Poland

BUDAPEST, Nov. 23 (P).—Premier Bela Imredy's failure to obtain the eastern part of Czechoslovakia for Hungary—an aim that was opposed by Germany—brought about his resignation today. His entire Cabinet quit with him, after a defeat in the Kepviselohaz (lower house of Parliament), 115 to 95.

The test vote followed the desertion of sixty-one of the 160 members in Parliament of Imredy's National Unity party, who were dissatisfied with the Premier's weakness on the question of annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia).

PARIS (AP) ACCORD / A V AGREEMENT.

DEPUTY LUCIEN POLIMANN, INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, CHARACTERIZED THE AGREEMENT AS "REINFORCING THE DESIRE FOR PEACE OF

BOTH GERMAN AND FRENCH VETERANS AND AS IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN

THE TWO NEIGHBORING PEOPLES."

30.24-1096

30.24-1095

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the establishing of a common front with Poland.

was widely reported here, without confirmation, that the government's attitude changed after Germany had delivered flat representations opposing Hungarian ambitions.

Government circles indicated the new viewpoints of Germany and Italy would be taken into consideration in the formation of the next Cabinet.

Horthy Defers Appointment

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent, deferred appointment of a new Premier until he interviews with numerous political leaders tomorrow.

Italy was reported to have switched to opposition to Hungary's aims in Ruthenia, after having supported them.

Speculation concerning possible Premiers brought up the name of former Premier Koloman Daranyi who is counted as distinctly friendly to Germany, and those of two Ministers in a former Imredy Cabinet, Count Paul Teleki and Franz Keresztes-Fischer. Some leaders of the National Unity party hoped that Imredy would be renamed after being given a chance to compose his differences with recalcitrant parliamentarians.

While the Ruthenian question was foremost in the Premier's downfall, the opposition also charged that he was attempting to introduce an authoritarian course in the government. The test vote was on a government motion for acceptance of ten new Deputies, regarded as friendly to the Imredy government, representing districts recently acquired from Czechoslovakia at the Vienna settlement of November 2.

Opposed by Hungarian Nazis

While the revolt which unseated the Premier was stirred up within his own party, he also had been confronted by opposition of Hungarian Nazi groups, despite his enemies' charge that he was steering a course toward authoritarianism. The Nazis, most of whom regard the plain-speaking editor Kallman Hubay as their leader, insist upon their own brand of authoritarian government—administered by their own leaders.

They felt that Imredy, a Catholic and for many years a banker who was sympathetic toward old Hungary's established social and economic institutions, would never produce the sort of revolution they wanted. In the last few days they accused him of trying to introduce a "Schuschnigg kind of authoritarianism" (Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of independent Austria united all legal parties in his Fatherland Front).

Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the Agricultural party, called the Premier "a good Schacht but a poor Hitler." He referred to Mr. Imredy's record as Finance Minister before he became Premier. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, to whom he compared him, was former German Minister of Economics.

## Kennedy's Aid In Suppressing Film Revealed

Simon Tells Commons U. S. Envoy Told Hays Office About Newsreel Called Peril to Godesberg Talks

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that the British government had acted in conjunction with United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to suppress a newsreel which the government considered might have had "a prejudicial effect" during the German-Czech crisis.

The ambassador, told of Simon's statement, said it was "inaccurate to give the impression" that he "personally took any action which caused the newsreel to be changed." He explained he had merely referred the matter to the office of Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, in the United States, and did not know the Hays office had acted.

Under opposition questioning, Simon said, the government believed the newsreel would have hampered Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in his conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Godesberg, on the Rhine, late in September.

Liberal Asks Question

Geoffrey L. Mander, opposition Liberal, asked why "representations had been made by His Majesty's government to the American Embassy for withdrawal from a Paramount newsreel of items contributed by Mr. Wickham Steed and Mr. A. J. Cummings?"

Simon, replying for Chamberlain, said: "His Majesty's government considered that certain passages in the newsreel referred to, which was being shown at the time of the Prime Minister's conversations with Herr Hitler at Godesberg, might have a prejudicial effect on the negotiations."

The Chancellor said "a representation was made" to Kennedy on the matter, and that "the Ambassador of the United States, I understand, thought it right to communicate this to a member of the Hays organization" and thereafter "certain incisions" were made from the newsreel.

Amid opposition cries of "government censorship" and "a new tyranny," Simon paid tribute to Kennedy thus: "His Majesty's government are grateful to the Ambassador of the United States, and I am glad to think that the Ambassador of the United States and ourselves were in complete accord."

Leaves Question Unanswered

Simon left unanswered an angry query from Philip J. Noel-Baker,

Labourite, whether "it is a fact that four films of 'The March of Time' have been suppressed in the last six months?"

He denied there was anything "compulsory" in the government's or Kennedy's action. He said Kennedy was "good enough and therefore thought it right to take action tending to promote European peace."

Mander gave notice he would "take early opportunity of calling attention to this and other efforts of censorship by the government recently" owing to "the unsatisfactory nature" of Simon's reply.

The Paramount organization received Simon's praise for its "sense of public duty" in making excisions from the newsreel, which was a commentary on the Czechoslovak crisis including statements by Wickham Steed, foreign affairs writer, formerly editor of "The Times," and A. J. Cummings, chief political writer for the liberal "News-Chronicle."

Steed's contribution was a short statement criticizing British and French "fear to take a risk" and a charge that British-French action was "helping Hitler to gain a triumph." Cummings was interviewed in the newsreel by a taxicab driver and said: "The fact is that our statesmen have been guilty of what I think is a piece of yellow diplomacy."

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LONDON (AP) XX DIPLOMACY

LEARNING OF SIMON'S STATEMENT, KENNEDY SAID HE DID NOTHING ABOUT

THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST EXCEPT REFER IT TO THE HAYS OFFICE.

"IT IS INACCURATE TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION I PERSONALLY TOOK ANY

ACTION WHICH CAUSED THE NEWSREEL TO BE CHANGED. I SIMPLY REFERRED

THEIR REQUEST TO THE HAYS OFFICE. THE FACT NOV DIDN'T EVEN KNOW THE

HAYS OFFICE HAD TAKEN ANY ACTION," KENNEDY SAID.

LONDON, NOV 23-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P

KENNEDY WAS PRAISED BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH

SUPPRESSION OF AN AMERICAN NEWSREEL WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FELT

WOULD HAMPER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DURING THE RECENT CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

KENNEDY'S NAME WAS MENTIONED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY SIR JOHN

SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, WHO SPOKE FOR PRIME MINISTER

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IN A HEATED DEBATE ON OPPOSITION CHARGES OF

CENSORSHIP.

SIR JOHN DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MADE A "REPRESENTA-

TION" TO KENNEDY TO OBTAIN SUPPRESSION OF AN AMERICAN (PARAMOUNT)

NEWSREEL COMMENTARY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED LIKELY TO HAVE

"PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS" ON THE TALKS AT GODESBERG, GERMANY, BETWEEN

CHAMBERLAIN AND CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

KENNEDY'S OWN VERSION WAS THAT HE MERELY PASSED ALONG THE BRITISH

REQUEST TO THE OFFICE OF WILL HAYS, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE

PRODUCERS-DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA.

KENNEDY SAID IT WAS "INACCURATE TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION" THAT HE

"PERSONALLY TOOK ANY ACTION WHICH CAUSED THE NEWSREEL TO BE CHANGED."

OPPOSITION LIBERAL GEOFFREY MANDER STARTED THE DEBATE BY ASKING

WHY THE GOVERNMENT GOT IN CONTACT WITH KENNEDY FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM

THE NEWSREEL OF ITEMS BY WICKHAM STEED, FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER, AND

A. J. CUMMINGS, POLITICAL WRITER FOR THE NEWS CHRONICLE OF LONDON.

NOV 23 1938

LONDON (AP) XX DIPLOMACY

LEARNING OF SIMON'S STATEMENT, KENNEDY SAID HE DID NOTHING ABOUT

THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST EXCEPT REFER IT TO THE HAYS OFFICE.

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NOV 23 1938

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SIMON DENIED THAT THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND KENNEDY CONSTITUTED CENSORSHIP. HE HAD WARM PRAISE FOR KENNEDY'S ACTION, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "TENDING TO PROMOTE EUROPEAN PEACE."

SF656PES

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N714AES

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NOV 23 1938

30.24-1097

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Ribbentrop Expected Soon

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP).—Sources close to the Foreign Office indicated tonight that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop would go to Paris early in December to sign the French-German agreement growing out of the Munich accord. Reaching of the understanding was disclosed in informed quarters, but officials were silent. Details were not disclosed here.

HITLER AND CAROL  
TALK THREE HOURS

NOV 25 1938  
Discuss Reich-Britain ties  
—Chancellor Is Held to  
Favor French Accord

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 24.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's approved of the proposed Franco-German peace declaration was seen tonight in the announcement that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop probably would start "within the next few days for Paris" to sign the agreement. The announcement was made after a conference of the two leaders.

NOV 23 1938

TWO MINOR DISTURBANCES MARRED CHAMBERLAIN'S

ARRIVAL. A GROUP OF RAILWAY WORKERS WHO WERE ON THEIR WAY HOME WERE HELD BEHIND A LINE OF MOBILE GUARDS PROTECTING THE PRIME MINISTER. THE WORKERS TRIED TO PUSH THROUGH THE CROWD, A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE RESULTED IN WHICH SEVERAL WORKERS WERE TAKEN INTO TEMPORARY CUSTODY.

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THE FRENCH-GERMAN, ETC. FOURTH GRAPH



which followed receptions by Herr Hitler of Oswald Pirow, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, and then King Carol and Crown Prince Michael of Rumania.

Before he settled down with Herr von Ribbentrop for discussion of the proposed draft, Herr Hitler conferred for an hour with Mr. Pirow and was with King Carol for three hours. Herr Hitler and Mr. Pirow were stated to have discussed a number of general problems, including relations between Germany and Great Britain.

Mr. Pirow's European trip, which so far has taken him to Portugal, Britain and Germany, was described as an informal tour of private character for information. Accompanied here by South Africa's Minister in Berlin, Stephanus Gle, he was originally scheduled to meet Herr Hitler for an extended visit last Tuesday. Suddenly the program was changed and only one hour was allowed today for what was interpreted as being little more than a courtesy call.

#### NOV 25 1938 Colonial Question Ruled Out

It had become evident, meanwhile, that Mr. Pirow was not coming to talk about the colonial question. After conferring with Herr Hitler he had luncheon with Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, chief of the Reich Chancellery, as King Carol arrived aboard a special German Government train with his party and had lunched with Herr Hitler.

Herr Hitler and the King then conferred, while the other Rumanian guests, including Carol's court marshal, two adjutants, two of his Hohenzollern cousins from the Sigmaringen branch of the family and Prince Michael, were taken on an automobile tour through the Bavarian Alps.

It was announced that "detailed discussions" took place during the conference. These discussions were concerned with problems of Central and Southeastern Europe, it was stated, and especially with German-Rumanian relations. Under the latter topic came not only political

but economic and cultural relations, it was said.

Previous press comment had indicated that Germany was most anxious to convince King Carol that she is the rich Balkan country's best customer.

When Carol's visit ended, shortly after 3 P. M., Hitler conducted his guests to their automobiles, while the black-uniformed Hitler Elite Guards rendered honors. The Rumanians went to Sigmaringen, whence they will leave tomorrow for home.

Mr. Pirow already had motored to Munich, en route to Berlin, and planned to leave for Rome on Saturday.

## HITLER PEACE PLEDGE HELD PURE MANEUVER

Paris Press Sees It Merely An  
Effort To Block Franco-

British Alliance  
NOV 25 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 24—The Paris press greeted the Franco-German war renunciation understanding with considerable suspicion and little enthusiasm today.

Most commentators thought it was a maneuver by Chancellor Hitler, since it was announced only a few hours before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reached Paris for conversations on coordination of the British and French fighting forces.

Those who held this theory declared Hitler had acted in haste, suddenly dropping demands that the French press be gagged on foreign matters, in an effort to stall off complete Franco-British military cooperation.

Leftists Especially Angry

The Communists and Socialists, who have been urging the overthrow of Premier Edouard Daladier's Government because of his decrees imposing increased taxes and ending the forty-hour work week, were especially angered by the "peace declaration."

More than 25,000 metal workers are on strike against the lengthened week. The strikes spread into the coal

mines of northern France today. About 14,000 coal miners occupied their pits this morning in sympathy with metal strikers and 4,000 railroad men, who transport coal from the mines, also joined the movement. The strikes involved the Anzin mine, the biggest in France, and several others.

Of forty metal plants seized by strikers yesterday, only fifteen had been evacuated today, but police were proceeding methodically to oust all of the men, under Daladier's orders.

General Strike Coming

The new strikes heightened tension aroused by the General Confederation of Labor's call for nation-wide mass-meetings Saturday and a twenty-four-hour general strike at a date to be fixed for next week.

War veterans' organizations claiming 7,000,000 members also are arrayed against the Cabinet.

Anglo-French Talks On

Members of some veterans' and labor groups said they were holding back a full expression of their fury against the Cabinet out of courtesy for Chamberlain and British Foreign Secretary Halifax, who go home tomorrow.

Chamberlain, Halifax, Daladier and French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet met on their conditions today, looking toward a future military alliance, with coordination of armed forces and airplane and munitions factories.

## GERMANS CONTROL NEW CZECH AREAS

Territory Given Up By Direct  
Negotiation In Hands  
Of Reich Police

NOV 25 1938  
Nazi Units Occupy Sections Of  
Land Ceded To Them  
By Agreement

[By the Associated Press]

Reichenberg, Germany, Nov. 24—German police commanded by Maj. Gen. von Pfeffer-Wildenbruch today occupied the small areas of Czechoslovakia ceded after direct German-Czechoslovak negotiations and ratified Monday at a final meeting of an international boundary commission.

Similarly the Czechs occupied sections traded in by Germany. Officials of both sides withdrew at 9 A. M. and the formations moved into the respective districts an hour later. There were no untoward incidents.

Got 11,000 Miles

Under terms of a four-power conference in Munich September 29 and subsequent negotiations and decisions of an international board the conference established, Germany obtained approximately 11,000 square miles of Czechoslovak territory.

The Munich conference itself agreed on four zones to be handed unconditionally to Germany between October 1 and October 10. The commission, comprising representatives of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, France and Italy, formally fixed the German-Czechoslovak frontier and delimited a fifth Sudeten zone which involved some 50,000 border inhabitants.

## Sample Czech Ballot Is Printed In Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 24 (AP)—The official gazette printed today a facsimile of the ballot to be used in supplementary elections in the newly annexed Sudetenland and vote on parliamentary representatives.

The ballot reads: "Do you ac-

knowledge our führer, Adolf Hitler, the liberator of Sudetenland, and do you give your vote to the list of the National Socialist German Labor Party (Nazi)?"

Heading the list are Hitler and two Sudeten Nazi leaders, Franz Henlein and Karl Hermann Frank.

Beneath are a circle about one and a half inch in diameter for the answer "yes" and a circle four-fifths of an inch across for "no."

## Colombia Recalls Envoy To Germany

Breaks Off Relations After Hitler Backs Nazi Police  
Who Seized Diplomat For Taking Photos  
Of Violence Against Jews

NOV 25 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Nov. 24—Colombia's Minister-designate to Germany announced today that he had been recalled as the result of an incident during the anti-Jewish violence of two weeks ago which strained relations between the two countries.

The envoy, Rafael Garamillo, said he

would leave tonight for Paris and that his post would be left vacant for the time being.

Took Photos Of Violence

The incident which caused the recall occurred November 10, the day anti-Jewish violence reached its height. Garamillo and the entire Legation staff drove about in a Legation automobile flying in the Colombian flag.

From time to time R. Rocha-Schloss, first secretary, jumped out to photograph a burning synagogue or broken store window.

Suddenly the party was halted by a police car's siren. Dozens of policemen surrounded the diplomats and tried to seize their cameras.

Police Disable His Auto

Garamillo protested but, he said, the police told him it made no difference whether he was a diplomat or not.

They attempted to take him to a police station, but the party locked themselves in the automobile. Thereupon the police made it impossible for the car to move.

Finally Garamillo persuaded the police to accompany him to the Foreign Office, where, he said, he was told that the police had done their duty and that the Foreign Office could not reprimand the police.

Written Protest Ignored

A written protest was handed to the

Foreign Office the following day, but no reply was received.

Meanwhile Rocha-Schloss, as charge d'affaires, was called to the Foreign Office and told that Chancellor Hitler, to whom the Minister-designate had not yet presented his credentials, had heard of the affair and had postponed indefinitely his reception of Garamillo, set for November 15.

Envoy Then Recalled

THREE POINTS:

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE DECLARATION WOULD BE A JOINT ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT PEACEFUL AND GOOD NEIGHBORLY

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE CONSTITUTE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF EUROPE AND MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL WORLD

PEACE.

2. A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT NO TERRITORIAL ISSUES EXIST

BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY OF A NATURE LIKELY TO LEAD TO CONFLICT.

EACH COUNTRY, IT WAS SAID, WILL DECLARE SOLEMNLY THAT THE OTHER'S

BOUNDARIES ARE INVIOABLE.

3. AN AGREEMENT BY BOTH POWERS THAT, IN EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL

DIFFICULTIES OR POINTS OF ISSUE CONCERNING BOTH, TO ENTER UPON JOINT

DELIBERATIONS.

GERMAN POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID THAT THE DESIRE FOR THE DECLARATION.



1938

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#### HITLER AND CAROL TALK THREE HOURS

NOV 25 1938  
Discuss German-Humanities  
—Chancellor Is Held to Favor French Accord

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THE FRENCH-GERMAN, ETC. FOURTH GRAPH



1938

30.24-1099

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ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN PARIS AS IMMINENT AND SIMILAR TO THE ANGLO-GERMAN DECLARATION MADE SEPT. 30 BY HITLER AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WAS FIRST EXPRESSED ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

THE TENOR OF SUCH A DECLARATION FORMED THE CHIEF TOPIC OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN HITLER AND ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET ON OCT. 18 DURING THE LATTER'S FAREWELL VISIT AS RETIRING AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET AND GERMAN AMBASSADOR COUNT JOHANNES VON WELCZECK IN PARIS NEXT TOOK UP THE MATTER AND IT WAS CONTINUED BY VON RIBBENTROP AND ROBERT COULONDRE, FRANCOIS-PONCET'S SUCCESSOR IN BERLIN.

THE ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS WAS COMPLETED TUESDAY WHEN COULONDRE PRESENTED HIS LETTERS OF CREDENCE TO HITLER.

BERCHTESGADEN, NOV 24-(AP)-CHANCELLOR HITLER TODAY RECEIVED THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DEFENSE MINISTER, OSWALD PIROW, FOR CONVERSATIONS THAT MAY CENTER ON THE GERMAN DESIRE FOR COLONIES.

SHORTLY ARRIVED AT THE ALPINE RESIDENCE. AFTER LUNCH THE MONARCH CONFERRED PRIVATELY WITH HITLER AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP. THE KING AND PRINCE OF HUMANIA PREVIOUSLY HAD VISITED LONDON AND PARIS.

PIROW, WHO PREVIOUSLY VISITED PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND ON HIS TOUR OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE COLONIAL INTERESTS, ARRIVED AT MUNICH THIS MORNING AND WAS DRIVEN TO HITLER'S ALPINE CHANCELLORY AT OPERSALZBURG.

HITLER WELCOMED HIM CORDIALLY IN THE HALL OF BERGHOF HOUSE AND THEY QUICKLY WERE ENGAGED IN ANIMATED CONVERSATION.

PIROW WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER TO BERLIN, STEPHANUS GIE. JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, INTRODUCED THE VISITORS.

THE VISIT LASTED ONLY ABOUT AN HOUR. THE SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS HAD LUNCHEON AT THE CHANCELLERY (CD) AND THEN WENT BY AUTOMOBILE TO MUNICH TO TAKE A TRAIN FOR BERLIN. PIROW PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR ROME ON SATURDAY.

SN732AES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS, NOV. 24-(AP)-FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN AFFIRMED PUBLICLY TONIGHT THEIR COMPLETE ACCORD ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND DIPLOMATIC COLLABORATION "FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE."

THIS DISPLAY OF STRONG FRENCH-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP TIED THE NATIONS TOGETHER IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

BY THEIR ASSURANCES OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND UNITY OF PURPOSE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH REINFORCED THE BOND STARTED BY PREMIER DALADIER'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC TRIP TO LONDON WHICH BROUGHT A MILITARY UNDERSTANDING APRIL 29.

IT WAS STRENGTHENED BY THE SUMMER VISIT OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH TO PARIS AND FURTHER HEIGHTENED BY CLOSE COLLABORATION DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS AND NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE PEACE OF MUNICH.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, AT THE CLOSE OF CONVERSATIONS WHICH FOLLOWED THE ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY OF CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS FOREIGN SECRETARY, VISCOUNT HALIFAX, READ STATEMENTS AT THE QUAI D'ORSAY IN WHICH EACH STRESSED TOTAL AGREEMENT ON ALL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

NEITHER OF THE TWO LEADERS, HOWEVER, MENTIONED DETAILED POINTS IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS, USING ONLY THE GENERAL TERMS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND DIPLOMATIC ACTION.

CHAMBERLAIN FIRST ANNOUNCED BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD REACHED COMPLETE

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1938

ACCORD ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND JOINT DIPLOMATIC ACTION FOR PEACE.

IN HIS DECLARATION, READ TO FRENCH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN, HE SAID THAT: "WITH US, NATIONAL DEFENSE IS ONE OF THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN FOR PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF PEACE IN EUROPE."

A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE DECLARATION SAID:

"THE VISIT TO PARIS OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AFFORDED FRENCH MINISTERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH THEIR BRITISH COLLEAGUES ON THE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS ON WHICH THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE COMMON CONCERN, INCLUDING MATTERS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AS WELL AS DIPLOMATIC ACTION.

"UNDER THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE TODAY, THERE EMERGED ONCE AGAIN A COMPLETE IDENTITY OF IDEAS ON GENERAL ORIENTATION OF POLICY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, INSPIRED BY THE SAME CARE FOR PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE."

REPLYING TO CHAMBERLAIN, DALADIER SAID:

NOV 25 1938

"IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RECEIVED TODAY THE FRIENDLY VISIT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"THE PEOPLE OF PARIS ALSO HAVE SHOWN BY THEIR MANIFESTATION THE GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH NATION.

"WE EXAMINED WITH COMPLETE FRANKNESS THE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE. WE REACHED TOTAL AGREEMENT ON ALL POINTS.

"THE SPIRIT OF COLLABORATION THAT WE HAVE SHOWN IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS WAS TOTALLY AFFIRED. I AM PERSUADED THAT COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE AS WELL AS IN THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR BEST FRUIT IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE."

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, IN A DECLARATION BROADCAST BEFORE THE COMMUNIQUE WERE DISTRIBUTED, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT FULLY APPROVED

CONCLUSION OF A FRANCO-GERMAN PACT OF NON-AGGRESSION.

(IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN BERCHTESGADEN THAT GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WOULD START "WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS FOR PARIS" TO SIGN THE PROPOSED PEACE DECLARATION.)

HE SAID THE BRITISH RECOGNIZED IN THE PROPOSED PARIS-BERLIN ACCORD "ANOTHER EFFORT" SIMILAR TO HIS OWN WHEN HE SIGNED AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT FOR PEACE SEPT. 30 IN MUNICH.

CHAMBERLAIN SUGGESTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS SHOULD HAVE MEETINGS "AT NOT TOO LONG INTERVALS BECAUSE THE SITUATION NEEDS CONSTANT CHECKING."

HE DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO "DO ALL IN OUR POWER TO TAKE STEPS THAT SEEM SUITABLE" TO PRESERVE PEACE IN EUROPE.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT, DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID, WAS THE FIRST SUBJECT THE ANGLO-FRENCH STATESMEN TACKLED IN THEIR CONFERENCES TODAY.

NOV 25 1938

AFTER A REVIEW OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE AGREEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET AND CHAMBERLAIN'S RESPONSE OF SATISFACTION, THE DIPLOMATS DISCUSSED ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY COOPERATION AND THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION, IT WAS SAID.

THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WAS SLOWED DOWN BY TRANSLATIONS OF THE REMARKS OF THE CONFEREES.

CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX WERE DUE TO RETURN TO LONDON TOMORROW MORNING.

R524PES



30.24-1101

30.24-1101

# BRITAIN, FRANCE WARN POLES ON CZECH INVASION

Alarmed By Massing Of  
12 Troop Divisions On  
Ruthenian Border

London And Paris Set To  
Back Hitler If He Acts  
To Block Seizure

NOV 26 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Nov. 25—The Premiers of Great Britain and France warned Poland today against invading eastern Czechoslovakia.

Alarmed by reports from their Ambassadors in Warsaw and Prague, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier instructed their Warsaw envoys to caution the Polish Government against the "danger of such action."

France and Britain, and also Germany and Italy, agreed in the Munich pact to guarantee the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia.

## Poles Mass 12 Divisions

The statesmen, who last night concluded a virtual Anglo-French military alliance, were informed that Poland had massed twelve divisions of troops along the frontier of Ruthenia and that Czechoslovakia was sending heavy reinforcements to the eastern provinces.

If the tension continued, informed quarters said, Chamberlain and Daladier were agreed it might be necessary to call an immediate conference of the "Munich big four"—Chancellor Hitler, Premier Mussolini and themselves.

## Would Back Hitler Move

If Germany moves to prevent Poland from seizing Ruthenia and gaining a common frontier with Hungary, it was said France and Britain would back up Hitler.

Chamberlain and Daladier, accompanied by French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, had a final brief talk today and then the Britons

started back to London.

Their decision to coordinate the British and French defense forces was acclaimed by French Cabinet Ministers, who repeated the Premiers' declarations that they would seek peace with Germany and Italy, but "just to be sure" would arm to the teeth.

## The Military Alliance

The new Anglo-French agreement was said to provide that:

1. Britain, abandoning tradition, will train a large expeditionary army to help French forces in war time.
2. Production of all war supplies will be coordinated.
3. France will buy 5,000 bombing planes, many of which probably will

be built in Canada, with payment assured by British loans to France.

4. Army, navy and air force general staffs of the two countries will be in permanent consultation.

5. A common policy of buying and giving credit will be followed by the two countries in their dealings with Central European nations to enable them to keep out of Germany's sphere of influence.

## Inconsistency Denied

The French and British Ministers have denied any inconsistency between their arming and their announced policy of appeasement. They contend that the Rome-Berlin combination is heavily armed and therefore able to exert especial influence around a conference table. They hold that Britain and France must have equal or greater strength if peaceful settlements are to be reached.

Recognition of belligerency rights for the Spanish Insurgents was withheld, for use as a bargaining card with Italy. Once Italy decides to go ahead with a French-Italian friendship accord, it was said, belligerency rights will be given the Insurgents.

Informed quarters said France probably would send an agent to Burgos, Insurgent capital, to prepare for better relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

# BIG CZECH ARMY CONCENTRATES ON RUTHENIA BORDER

Terrorist Activities Continue—Germany Ready to Oppose Hungarians

WARSAW, Nov. 25 (AP).—Poland, charging that a Polish demarcation commission had been attacked in Czechoslovakia, today completed ahead of schedule occupation of ceded territory which until now technically was Czechoslovak.

Entry of Polish troops into these areas was believed to have fulfilled Poland's declared intention to take measures "to obtain satisfaction" and "protect territory ceded by the Czechoslovaks."

Poland now has taken possession of all Czechoslovak areas that Prague agreed to transfer in a separate settlement with Warsaw after the Munich agreement by which Germany was given the Sudetenland.

Two members of the Polish mission were said to have been wounded in the attack.

The territory occupied by Polish troops was a small area in the Czasa district, which was not to have been taken over until December 1.

## Foreign Office Statement

A Foreign Office statement said that the attack had an organized character "that Poland had withdrawn from the frontier delimitation effort and 'has taken necessary measures.'"

## The text of the statement:

"The Polish delegation to the Polish-Slovak delimitation commission, at a moment when it was on its way to meet the Slovak delegation, was the victim in Czechoslovak territory of armed attack committed by a band with the assistance of representatives of authorities and of soldiers on active service."

"The attack had an organized character. Two members of the Polish delegation were wounded. Their motor cars were damaged."

"A similar incident having occurred on Friday last near the township of Czasa, the Polish delegation, having noted bad faith of Slovak authorities, has suspended its work."

"The Polish Government has taken necessary measures in order that satisfaction may be given to Poland and to insure her rights over territories handed to Poland in consequence of the delimitation work."

Poland with Germany and Hungary obtained grants of territory in the Czechoslovak partition begun by the Munich accord September 29.

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED

AFTER FIFTH GRAPH, WARSAW, FIRST LEAD POLISH X X X DECEMBER 1.

PREMATURE OCCUPATION OF THE DISTRICT INCREASED POLAND'S POPULATION BY ABOUT 5,000.

CZASA, IN WESTERN SLOVAKIA, BORDERS ON THE TESCHEN REGION WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA ALSO CEDED TO POLAND.

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS ETC.

NOV 26 1938

(EDS: IN 'SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS, READ "X X X INTO THE NEW AREA WAS X X X" IN PLACE OF "THESE AREAS.")

JS135FES

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS, DESPITE REPORTS FROM PARIS THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD WARNED AGAINST A POLISH INVASION OF EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECLARED THAT NEITHER THE FRENCH NOR BRITISH AMBASSADOR HAD DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH AN ATTACK WITH POLISH OFFICIALS.

(IN BUDAPEST, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER ESTI UJSAG SAID HUNGARIAN BORDER TROOPS HAD TAKEN 12 CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS, FOUR GENDARMES AND SIX FRONTIER GUARDS CAPTIVE. IT SAID ALL WERE OF CZECH NATIONALITY AND HAD FLED TO HUNGARIAN TERRITORY AFTER BEING ROUTED IN A FIGHT WITH RUTHENIAN INSURGENTS NEAR BILKE IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE--RUTHENIA--CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EASTERNMOST PROVINCE. NOV 26 1938

(INFORMED QUARTERS IN PRAGUE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT TROOP REINFORCEMENTS WERE LIKELY IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE AS A RESULT OF POLISH-HUNGARIAN ASPIRATIONS TO SEVER THE PROVINCE FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND MAKE IT THEIR COMMON FRONTIER.

(THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE WAS EXPANDED DURING THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS BUT NO FURTHER MOVEMENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED AND NO OFFICIAL IN PRAGUE WOULD SAY WHETHER MORE MEN HAD BEEN SENT THERE.) A FOREIGN OFFICE ETC, THIRD GRAPH.



WARSAW, NOV 25-(AP)-POLAND ACCUSED CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES TODAY OF AIDING AN ARMED ATTACK ON THE POLISH MISSION WHICH HAD GONE TO CONFER ON A NEW FRONTIER.

NOV 26 1938

TWO MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WERE WOUNDED.

## MORE CZECH LAND OCCUPIED BY POLES

120 Square Miles Are Taken  
Over Following Clash On  
Border

Area Borders Teschen Re-  
gion And Has Population  
Of About 5,000

NOV 26 1938  
[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 25—Poland obtained about 120 square miles of Czechoslovak territory today by swift military action which a communique said followed an attack on the Polish border demarcation committee in Czechoslovakia and a subsequent Polish protest to Prague.

Polish troops occupied an area in the Czasa (Czadzca) district which Poland was to have taken over December 1 under a Prague-Warsaw land transfer settlement reached after the four-power Munich agreement of September 29 which gave Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland to Germany.

Czasa, with a population of about 5,000, is in western Slovakia and borders on the Teschen region which Czechoslovakia previously ceded to Poland.

### No Details On New Incidents

The official statement today said during the occupation there were incidents caused by Czech soldiers and gendarmes, but details were not given.

An earlier communique said the Polish committee was attacked by a Czech mob while traveling in an automobile to confer with the Czechs over the new boundary.

Casimir Pappe, Polish Minister to Prague, protested the incident to the Czechoslovak Government, the announcement added, and demanded that occupation of the territory take

place immediately in view of the incident. The communique said the Czechoslovak Government accepted the demand.

### Transfer Is Completed

The Polish communique said the Czech commander in the area presented himself to the Polish commander and the complete transfer was made during the day.

Occupation of the Czasa district and previously of ceded land of Teschen, Silesia, added a total of approximately 420 square miles to Poland.

As a result of Polish demands, the last strip of territory to be transferred by Czechoslovakia to Poland will be occupied Sunday instead of the day originally fixed—next Thursday.

This strip, a communique said, amounts to about twenty square miles.

### Czechs Cite Guarantees

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Czechoslovakia told Great Britain today that she assumed that the international guarantees promised at Munich for her shrunken frontiers would now be made effective.

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to Britain, sent a note to the Foreign Office stating that as a result of negotiations with Germany, Hungary and Poland—to all of which Czechoslovakia ceded territory—the final delimiting of the new borders had been achieved. The note said it therefore was assumed that the guarantees stipulated in the annex to the Munich accord of September 29 automatically would become effective.

By that annex Britain and France repeated a previous offer to guarantee "the new boundaries of the Czechoslovak State against unprovoked aggression." Germany and Italy agreed that when "the question of

Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia has been settled," they also would give a guarantee to Czechoslovakia.

## DROPS GERMAN COLONIAL TALKS

South African Minister  
Changes His Mind.

HAS MEETING WITH HITLER

Return of Land to Germany Also  
Vetoed by Chamberlain Aid.

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Oswald Pirow, Union of South Africa Defense Minister, made it clear today he had given up whatever plans he may have had for discussions of Germany's colonial demands during his present visit.

When he left South Africa, informed persons said, he was prepared to listen to Germany's demands, but by the time he arrived his frame of mind was such that he said "colonies is one subject I am not interested in."

Mr. Pirow was represented by friends as being greatly disappointed over the turn Anglo-German relations have taken as a result of the Nazi anti-Semitic campaign.

Yesterday information from Berchtesgaden emphasized that he had discussed these relations with Chancellor Hitler during their talk.

In his capacity as Defense Minister, Mr. Pirow today visited the War Academy of the German Air Force at Gatow, near Berlin, and was scheduled for an afternoon trip to the infantry school at Doeberitz.

King Carol of Rumania, who also saw Hitler at Berchtesgaden yesterday, returned to Sigmaringen where he is visiting two of his Hohenzollern cousins. His visit with Hitler was described as merely a courtesy call. No agreements or pacts of any kind were intended to emerge from the meeting, it

was said.  
The king and his son, Crown Prince Michael, expected to leave tonight for Rumania.

### Sir Samuel Hoare Speaks Out.

LONDON, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Great Britain threw out another hint today that she was not prepared to deed African colonies to Germany.

The hint came from Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "inner cabinet," who said in a speech at Cambridge last night:

"We hold the colonial possessions in trust, first for the inhabitants and secondly for the general good of the empire and the world."

He said, however, that Britain must cling to the aim of Anglo-German peace despite the "set-back" caused by Germany's treatment of Jews.

"Let them hold firm to the outstanding lesson . . . that the people of England and Germany wish to live at peace with each other and to see carried out in spirit and letter the resolution against war signed by the German Chancellor and Mr. Chamberlain."

### Reassured on Palestine.

In the House of Commons, meanwhile, the opposition received assurances from Earl Winterton, member of the cabinet, that the Government would stand by the plan for providing Jews a national home in Palestine.

Earl Winterton's statement followed a warning by Laborite spokesman Herbert Morrison that any departure from this plan embodied in the 1917 Balfour declaration might be "prejudicial" to Anglo-American relations.

Conservatives drew what comfort they could from their victory in the West Lewisham by-election, but saw the conservative majority in the district reduced.

Henry Brooke, conservative, defeated A. M. Skeffington, Laborite, by 22,587 votes to 16,939. The by-election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Philip Dawson, conservative, who polled 21,173 votes to 14,803 for the labor candidate in the 1935 general election.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy faced a direct challenge through the resignation of the Duchess of Atholl, fiery critic of the Government, to force an immediate by-election in her constituency of Kinross and West Perth, Scotland. She decided to resign when the Unionist (conservative) Association refused to nominate her as its candidate in the next election. She will run as an independent candidate.

## SOFIA STUDENTS ASK FOR TREATY REVISION

Six Hurt In Noisy March Past  
Royal Palace—War-Ceded  
Land Demanded

NOV 26 1938  
[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 25—Six students were slightly injured today in demonstrations for revision of the treaty of Neuilly by which sections of Bulgarian territory were ceded to Yugoslavia and Rumania at the end of the World War.

The explosion of a tear-gas bomb in the crowded auditorium of Sofia University signaled the start of the demonstrations.

The students immediately swarmed into the streets and marched in a noisy procession past the royal palace and Government buildings.

### Others Join Parade

They were joined by others carrying banners bearing such slogans as "Freedom for the enslaved" and "Return the land robbed from us."

The demonstrations were regarded as a foretaste of what may take place Sunday, the nineteenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

### Legation Guarded

The demonstrators and residents of the capital had not heard of the border incident at Lom last night in which a Bulgarian customs official was shot and killed by a Rumanian border patrol.

There was an anti-Rumanian demonstration at Lom and, in anticipation of excitement in the capital, the Rumanian Legation in Sofia was guarded by police.

### Rumanians Kill Bulgarian

SOFIA, Nov. 25 (AP).—A Bulgarian customs guard was killed and three Bulgarian soldiers were taken prisoner by a Rumanian border post on the Danube River near Lom Thursday.

According to the Bulgarian report three Bulgarian soldiers and the customs officer were returning from leave in a rowboat when they were invited by the Rumanian soldiers to visit them. When they approached, the Rumanians opened fire, the report said.

(A REPORT FROM PRAGUE SAID THE DEMARCATION COMMITTEE DROVE THURSDAY ON AN "EXCURSION TRIP" INTO THE ARWA DISTRICT, OUTSIDE THE OCCUPATION ZONE, AND THE SLOVAK POPULATION, AROUSED BY THE ACTION, THREW STONES AT THE COMMITTEE, WHICH RETURNED IMMEDIATELY TO POLAND. (INFORMATION RECEIVED IN PRAGUE SAID SHOOTING OCCURRED TODAY (FRIDAY) BETWEEN CZECH AND POLISH SOLDIERS WHEN A CZECH COMMANDER RESISTED THE PREMATURE OCCUPATION. IT SAID THERE WERE NO CZECH CASUALTIES AND THERE WAS NO INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE POLISH CASUALTIES.)

(IN LONDON, JAN MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER, SENT A NOTE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAYING THAT, AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY, HUNGARY AND POLAND, THE FINAL DELIMITING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BORDERS HAD BEEN ACHIEVED AND HIS COUNTRY "ASSUMED" THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES PROMISED AT MUNICH FOR THE FRONTIERS WOULD NOW BE MADE EFFECTIVE.)

NOV 26 1938



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30.24-1103

30.24-1103

# **Slovak Minister Orders Jewish Party Dissolved**

## **Concentration Camps Planned by Bratislava Regime**

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Slovak Ministry of the Interior ordered dissolution of the Jewish party of Slovakia.

The autonomous government also announced it intended to build concentration camps, the first to be near the city of Ilava.

The Slovak Jewish party had been represented by one deputy in the House of Deputies, but he lost his seat when his district was taken over by Hungary.

# **Australia Doesn't Plan To Return New Guinea**

## **Occupied German Colony on September 12, 1914**

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons said in an interview today that Australia had no intention of handing New Guinea back to Germany. It was the first official pronouncement on the subject since Germany's recent drive for return of her war-lost colonies.

Mr. Lyons said he had received no suggestion from British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for return of the former German territory.

New Guinea, an island 93,000 square miles in extent, was occupied by an Australian force on September 12, 1914. The League of Nations mandate to Australia was dated December 17, 1920.

LONDON, NOV. 25-(AP)—PRIME MINISTER

CHAMBERLAIN, FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX AND THEIR WIVES RETURNED FROM PARIS TONIGHT AFTER WHAT THE PREMIER DESCRIBED AS "A VERY USEFUL VISIT."

NOV 26 1938

DURING TWO DAYS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX CONFERRED WITH FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET, EVOLVING A NEW PLAN FOR COORDINATED BRITISH-FRENCH DEFENSES.

THE BRITISH PARTY RETURNED AMID REPORTS THAT CHAMBERLAIN'S CABINET, AT ITS NEXT MEETING, WOULD APPROVE A FAR-REACHING SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

THESE WERE LINKED WITH THE PARIS REPORT THAT BRITAIN HAD AGREED TO RAISE A LARGE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN THE EVENT OF A FUTURE WAR IN EUROPE AND WERE INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS A SIGN THAT SOME KIND OF REGIMENTATION OF BRITAIN'S MANHOOD WAS PLANNED IN THE EFFORT TO CATCH UP WITH GERMAN REARMAMENT.

SOME QUARTERS EXPECTED THAT CHAMBERLAIN, WHO SAW THE DUKE OF WINDSOR IN PARIS, WOULD VISIT KING GEORGE VI AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO INFORM THE MONARCH OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE FORMER KING.

THE PREMIER'S REPORT, THESE SOURCES SAID, MAY PAVE THE WAY FOR WINDSOR'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

JS/SV:56PES

LONDON, NOV. 25-(AP)—PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS FOREIGN SECRETARY, VISCOUNT HALIFAX, RETURNED TO LONDON FROM PARIS TODAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF TALKS WITH PREMIER DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER BONNET WHICH INFORMED PERSONS DESCRIBED AS "USEFUL BUT UNLIKELY TO LEAD TO ANYTHING SENSATIONAL."

NOV 26 1938

THE PARLEY ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN PLANNED AS A SPECTACULAR

MOVE ALONG THE MUNICH ROAD TO EUROPEAN AFFEASMENT, BUT THE CURRENT GERMAN ANTI-JEWISH DRIVE WRECKED THE SCHEME AND POSTPONED ANY FRESH APPROACH TO GERMANY.

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CHAMBERLAIN AND DALADIER LAST NIGHT IN PARIS PUBLICLY DECLARED THEIR COMPLETE ACCORD ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND DIPLOMATIC COLLABORATION "FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE." DETAILS WERE WITHHELD, HOWEVER, NOR WERE THEY DISCLOSED HERE TODAY.

INFORMED QUARTERS HERE DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT IF ANY DECISIONS WERE REACHED AT THE PARIS TALKS. DESPITE INSISTENT REPORTS FROM PARIS, THESE QUARTERS DENIED THAT BRITAIN PROMISED TO RAISE A CONTINENTAL ARMY TO SEND AID TO FRANCE IMMEDIATELY ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

FURTHER, PARIS REPORTS WERE DENIED THAT THE FOUR STATESMEN HAD DISCUSSED POLISH-HUNGARIAN DESIGNS ON THE EASTERNMOST CZECHOSLOVAK PROVINCE OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA) AND THAT THEY HAD MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO WARSAW ON THE MATTER.

BOTH FRENCH AND BRITISH LEADERS ARE KNOWN, HOWEVER, TO BE WORRIED



1938

OVER THE RUTHENIAN ISSUE, BUT NEITHER HAS GIVEN A HINT OF STRONG ACTION TO INFLUENCE A SOLUTION.

NOV 26 1938

DOMLGAAPES

PRAGUE, NOV 25-(AP)-THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY AN INCIDENT IN WHICH SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN CZECH AND POLISH SOLDIERS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN POLAND AND AUTONOMOUS SLOVAKIA HAD BEEN "SETTLED BY DIPLOMATIC MEANS."

NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN CONCERNING SETTLEMENT OF THE INCIDENT, SAID TO HAVE RESULTED WHEN A CZECH COMMANDER RESISTED OCCUPATION OF A CEDED AREA IN WESTERN SILESIA PRIOR TO THE DATE AGREED UPON.

NOV 26 1938

THE SLOVAK PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THERE WERE NO CZECH CASUALTIES IN THE SHOOTING. IT DID NOT MENTION WHETHER THERE WERE ANY POLISH CASUALTIES.

CZECHOSLOVAK INFORMANTS SAID THAT AFTER THE EXCHANGE, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH PVS.

PRAGUE, NOV 25-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAK INFORMANTS ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT SHOTS HAD BEEN EXCHANGED BETWEEN CZECH AND POLISH SOLDIERS WHEN A CZECH COMMANDER RESISTED THE POLISH OCCUPATION BEFORE THE SCHEDULED DATE OF A CEDED AREA IN WESTERN SILESIA.

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THE DISPATCHES MADE NO MENTION OF DEAD OR WOUNDED. THEY SAID THAT AFTER THE EXCHANGE OF FIRE THE CZECH COMMANDER, ON ORDERS FROM THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, WITHDREW HIS MEN TO THE FINAL DEMARCATION LINE ALREADY AGREED ON BY PRAGUE AND WARSAW AND INSTRUCTED THEM TO HOLD THIS LINE "UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(IN WARSAW A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID "INCIDENTS" OCCURRED DURING THE OCCUPATION BUT THE NATURE OF THE TROUBLE WAS NOT DESCRIBED NOR WERE THERE REPORTS OF CASUALTIES.

(WARSAW SAID THE OCCUPATION OF AN AREA OF ABOUT 120 SQUARE MILES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF CZASA, WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS TO HAVE TURNED OVER TO POLAND ON DEC. 1, WAS ORDERED OCCUPIED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AFTER AN AFFRAY IN CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY IN WHICH TWO MEMBERS OF A POLISH MISSION WERE WOUNDED.)

NOV 26 1938

US90PES

GOSLAR, GERMANY, NOV. 25-(AP)-FERDINAND KLINDERA, A CZECH DELEGATE, ASSERTED AT THE ANNUAL NAZI FARMERS' CONVENTION HERE TODAY THAT THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD REPAIR PAST MISTAKES AND BECOME GERMANY'S OBEDIENT SATELLITE.

NOV 26 1938

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO REBUILD THE STATE IN ORDER TO BE AN ACTIVE LINK IN THE EXECUTION OF HER GREAT NEIGHBOR'S (GERMANY) MAGNANIMOUS PLANS FOR A USEFUL REORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE," HE SAID.

HE DESCRIBED FULFILLMENT OF THIS TASK AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S "HISTORIC MISSION."

NOV 26 1938

MJ458PES

Athenians Expel 917 Into Hungary

Refugees Get Homes Of People

NOV 27 1938

Budapest, Nov. 26 (AP)-Hungarian refugee services reported today that 917 persons had been expelled by Ruthenian authorities into Hungarian territory.

Most of the refugees were at Beregszasz, where they were quartered in houses left by those who fled into Ruthenia before Hungarian occupation of that town. The effect, consequently, was an informal exchange of populations.

New Decree in Danzig.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Nov. 26 (A. P.).-A decree published in the Official Gazette today provided that after December 1 any Danzig citizen "indulging in subversive activity abroad against the Free City" may be deprived of citizenship. It was explained the decree was applicable especially to political emi-

grants who were members of outlawed parties, and provided also that children of persons without nationality should be naturalized.

NOV 27 1938

Pirow Talks With Germans

South African Minister Discusses Trade in Farley at Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP).-Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, has settled down to serious discussions with German leaders after a period of sightseeing.

An official announcement said he met the Economic Minister, Walter Funk, last night for a "lengthy discussion" in which Secretary of State Rudolf Brinkmann, of the Economics Ministry, participated.

It was disclosed that international trade relations, and especially Germany's place in South African trade, were "thoroughly discussed."



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BERLIN, NOV. 26-(AP)-OSWALD PIROW, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DEFENSE MINISTER, TODAY COMPLETED DISCUSSIONS WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS ON TRADE RELATIONS AND LEFT FOR ROME. PIROW CAME HERE AFTER VISITS TO LONDON AND PARIS.

HE RECEIVED A HEARTY FAREWELL FROM ECONOMICS MINISTER WALTHER FUNK AND REVIEWED AN HONOR GUARD OF GERMAN TROOPS BEFORE BOARDING HIS TRAIN.

PIROW CAME HERE AFTER VISITS TO LONDON AND PARIS.

HIS COMING WAS PRECEDED BY REPORTS THAT HE WOULD DISCUSS WITH NAZI LEADERS GERMANY'S AIMS TO GET BACK HER PRE-WAR AFRICAN COLONIES.

HIS TALKS WERE SAID, HOWEVER, TO HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO A REVIEW OF TRADE RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY GERMANY'S PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

#### 20,000 RIOT IN BULGARIA

One Killed in Demonstration for Return of Territories

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 26 (AP).—One person was killed and a number wounded tonight as an estimated 20,000 persons joined in demonstration for the return of Bulgarian territory ceded by a post-war pact to Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Firemen dispersed a crowd in front of the office of Prime Minister George Kiosseivanoff, where a Cabinet session was in progress, when it got out of hand. A fire brigade doused the crowd, which immediately scattered, as Cabinet members, watching from the windows, heard shouts of "return our lost territories."

Last Friday Sofia University students held a similar demonstration in which six persons were injured.

PRAGUE, NOV 26-(AP)-THE NEW NATINAL UNITY PARTY, WHICH IS A FUSION OF PRACTICALLY ALL CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FORMER POLITICAL PARTIES, DECIDED TODAY TO BAR JEWS FROM MEMBERSHIP.

## Prague Sinks Its Ideals; Head Is Bowed To Reich

Czechs Try To Forget Aspirations Of Masaryk And Benes---Subservience To Berlin

Is Complete

NOV 27 1938

[By the Associated Press]

MANY signs indicate that the new Czechoslovak state is under Naz Germany's thumb.

Here are ten prominent ones:

1. The new Government recognizes that Czechoslovakia's future economic policy must be oriented toward Germany.
2. The new Government is of the Right. Although not Fascist, it sympathizes with authoritarian regimes; "authoritarian democracy" is the way some observers describe the new setup.
3. The Government leans over backward to avoid offending Germany and takes counsel of Berlin in weighty matters. It has accepted the Nazi demand that Czechoslovakia remain a dead letter as far as international affairs are concerned. The Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia) has been wiped from the boards as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned. Germany always considered the entente to be a French instrument forged against Germany.

#### Tendency To Forget

4. There is a tendency to try to forget, if not to belittle, the democratic humanitarianism of Prof. Thomas Masaryk, the founder of the republic, and the policies for which he and his successor as President, Edouard Benes, stood during twenty years.

5. Many members of the foreign service who were considered to be too closely identified with President Benes, whom Hitler drove from power with vituperative phrases, either have been

dismissed or shifted to minor positions. Jan Masaryk, son of the republic's founder, and Stefan Osusky, who was Dr. Benes' right-hand man at the League of Nations in Geneva, are expected here to relinquish their posts as Ministers to London and Paris, respectively. Osusky, formerly of Chicago, has been Minister in Paris since the foundation of Czechoslovakia.

#### Move Against Jews

6. A movement against Jews is under way. They are being ousted from Government posts and a drive is on to diminish their influence in public life.
7. For the first time in the history of Czechoslovakia the Nazi swastika flag and salute have been made legal in Slovakia.
8. German newspapers, long banned, now have free circulation. Czech papers, however, are not yet permitted in Germany.
9. The press, under censorship, is not permitted to criticize Germany.
10. Young Nazi enthusiasts are employed as counselors in Slovakia.

While their economic policy must be oriented toward Berlin, still Government quarters hope the country will not be forced into a customs union with the Reich.

#### Would Stifle Industry

That, in their opinion, would be disastrous for Czechoslovakia. It would stifle, it is contended, what industry the country has left and tend to prevent construction of new industries to replace those taken away by cession of Sudetenland. It would mean

that Czechoslovakia would be a purely agricultural country working for Germany.

A customs union might lead also to stricter exchange control and the scrapping of trade treaties with liberal countries such as the United States.

What will become of the favorable trade treaty in existence with the United States is not yet clear here. Some believe that in any case it will have to be revised, for a good portion of that treaty applies to articles made in the gone but not forgotten industrially rich Sudetenland.

What influence in shaping the future Czechoslovakia Germany is maintaining here and their institutions will have is much debated.

What voice Nazi Germany will have in shaping policies of the German

university and two technical schools has not been settled. There is talk that the university in Prague, which is the oldest German university anywhere, may have to be subsidized by the German Government in order to exist.

Sudeten Germans have been prohibited by the German Government, at least for the time being, from attending universities in Germany. Belief is strong here that this move was made to force Sudetens to attend the German university here, which could exert great influence on Czech life.

Deputy Ernst Kundt, who represents Prague Germans in Parliament, is remaining as a Czech citizen instead of going to Germany. He was leader of the moderate wing of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten party when the party was fighting the Czech Government and agitating for autonomy.

The Czechs are asking whether Kundt is staying on as a Nazi agent or out of his own free will.

## Troops Clash As Poles Hasten Teschen Entry



## Czechs and Slovaks Contest Occupation of Ceded Area as Commission Attempts to Draw New Frontier

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Nov. 27.—The Polish government submitted a protest here today as the result of serious incidents, causing the death of at least one Pole, as Warsaw's troops occupied ceded Czechoslovak territory near Cieszyn. An investigation was ordered by the Prague government.

As reported here, the incidents involved both Polish and Czech troops and Slovak civilians in the district. The Czech soldiers, it was said, were unprepared for entry of the Poles today and were unable to withdraw quickly enough across mountainous terrain.

Slovaks insisted that the Poles not only crossed the demarcation line set in negotiations for occupation of part of autonomous Slovakia's territory, but also crossed the border into Czech territory proper.

Several incidents were settled on the spot by members of the Demarcation Commission, but at two villages there was shooting and Polish casualties occurred.

The incident involving Polish and Czech troops was reported to have occurred in the village of Smercovka, which Czechs said was in their territory as shown by the commission's map. Another incident involved Polish troops and the Slovak population.

Authorities here said that they had received assurances from Poland that the border set by the commission would be observed and the Poles had promised to withdraw at the point where they overstepped the boundary.

Negotiations on the day's incidents started here with Czechs optimistic over the anticipated outcome. At Bratislava, however, the Slovaks, who have been traditionally friendly with the Poles, were represented as embittered by the day's events. It was said that Polish officers had declared they had orders

to go beyond the demarcation line if they encountered the least resistance.

The autonomous government of the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) has expelled a large number of citizens of Czechoslovakia and returned them to the new Hungarian border, according to an official announcement here. The exact number of those deported was not given. Almost all were Jews who fled into the Carpatho-Ukraine from districts awarded to Hungary by the German-Italian conference at Vienna on

November 2.

Hungarian border guards refused to admit the refugees and left them in a "No Man's Land" along the border, where they were unable to move either way.

Polish Major Killed

WARSAW, Nov. 27 (A.P.).—A Polish Army major was reported killed and a non-commissioned officer wounded today as Polish troops moved into the last area—about twenty square miles in valleys of the Carpathian

Mountains of the territory ceded to Poland by Czechoslovakia on November 1.

Completion of occupation of the annexed territory had been scheduled for December 1. Poland, however, demanded and received approval of earlier action, after an alleged attack in Czechoslovakia on a Polish demarcation commission. The total area which Poland now has taken, through a separate settlement with Czechoslovakia after the Munich accord, includes a little more than 400 square miles in Teschen, Silesia and Cieszyn.

An official communique said that a Major Rago was killed and a non-commissioned officer was wounded seriously during a conference between Czech and Polish officers.

Shots Fired at Parley

The communique said that the conference was arranged when the advancing Polish troops encountered a detail of Czech troops and that the shots were fired from an unstated source as the officers talked.

Casimir Pappe, Polish Minister at Prague, registered an immediate protest and demanded satisfaction, the communique added. The Czech authorities were said to have expressed regret and ordered an investigation.

Another communique said that during occupation of the Cieszyn district last Friday two Polish soldiers were killed and a number wounded in a clash with Czech troops.

## Czechs to Vote Wednesday for New President

## National Assembly to Cast Ballots, With Emil Hacha as Sole Candidate, and Usual Fanfare Dropped

PRAGUE, Nov. 27 (A.P.).—Czechoslovakia prepared today for inauguration of a more normal government with election of a new president by the national assembly next Wednesday. Ballots will be cast in the sixth presidential election since the founding of the republic in 1918, for only one candidate—Dr. Emil Hacha, sixty-six-year-old

The election will be stripped of the fanfare which marked presidential elections in the past. Instead, an effort is being made to dissociate the event as much as possible from anything reminiscent of Czechoslovakia's dismemberment and Prague's proud past.

The legislators will assemble in the lower house instead of in the historic hall of Prague Castle, where Bohemian kings of the Middle Ages were selected. Indicative of the Republic's pruned territories is the fact that only 344 deputies and senators, instead of 450, will meet.

Of the 344 eligible to vote, it is likely that three will be missing—two Ukrainian deputies, who fled to Hungary, and Andrew Brody, Slovak Minister, who was arrested on a charge of high treason when it was suspected that he was too friendly with Hungarians in negotiations for surrender of territory.

Eight members of the former Sudeten German party now living in Czechoslovakia, if they appear at all, are likely to cast blank ballots.

Twenty-one Communists are slated to vote against Dr. Hacha, and the position of twenty-nine other deputies is in doubt, but apparently at least 283 votes were safe for Dr. Hacha as a result of his selection by the leading parties as their candidate. A three-fifths majority is required for election of a president. Dr. Hacha, who since the founding

of the republic has lived a retired life devoted solely to his job as president of the supreme court of administration and to his books, will be chosen for a seven-year term.

An installer and smoker, Dr. Hacha lives a simple life with swimming or a game of chess as his chief pleasures. He likes to visit South Bohemia in order to tramp through the forest. Schweinitz, where he was born, lies close to the new German border.

## Chamberlain Expected To Call on Mussolini

LONDON, Nov. 27 (A.P.).—"The Daily Mail" said today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain expects to visit Rome at the end of January for a personal conference with Benito Mussolini.

The meeting with the Italian Premier, the paper said, would be part of a Mediterranean holiday for the British Prime Minister, and would afford opportunity of talking over Anglo-Italian interests in that sea. The invitation from Mussolini, "The Mail" said, probably would be announced soon.

# CHAMBERLAIN PLANS VISIT TO MUSSOLINI

## British Prime Minister and Lord Halifax Will Go to Rome in January to Further Appeasement.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (A.P.).—The British Government announced tonight that Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax would go to Italy during the first half of January to confer with Premier Mussolini in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's European appeasement policy.

Informed persons described the Prime Minister as confident that by personal contact with the Ital-

ians he might set in motion negotiations which would lead to a peace accord among the European big four, Britain, Germany, Italy and France.

Mr. Chamberlain already has concluded with Mussolini an agreement for composition of Anglo-Italian differences in the Mediterranean, Africa and the Near East, the Easter accord which was put into effect November 16.

### Foreign Office Statement

The Foreign Office issued the following announcement:

"At the meeting at Munich (the four-power conference of September 29 which dismembered Czechoslovakia) Signor Mussolini suggested to the Prime Minister that he should at some future date pay a visit to Rome.

"As an opportunity for making such a visit might occur during the forthcoming parliamentary recess, inquiries were made as to whether a date in the first half of January would be suitable to Signor Mussolini. His Excellency has stated that he would in principle welcome a visit from the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary at that time."

The announcement of his Italian visit came shortly after the Prime Minister had told the House of Commons that Britain had not committed herself to send an expeditionary force to France in case of war.

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, asked "whether this country is under certain circumstances committed to send an expeditionary force to France and whether as a result of the recent visit to Paris there has been any increase in such commitments."

The Prime Minister replied

brusquely, "The answer is in the negative."

Sir Percy was referring to the November 23-25 visit of Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax to the French capital, where defense problems of the two powers were considered.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that "no new decision on the question of granting belligerent rights to Gen. Franco (the Spanish insurgent leader) was reached" during the Paris visit.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that he and French Premier Edouard Daladier "found ourselves in complete agreement on the general policy of the two countries, which in both cases finds its main object in the preservation and consolidation of peace."

He said they had discussed "matters of national defense as well as of diplomatic action" but added "as the purpose of the meeting was to exchange views rather than to take decisions I am not in a position to make a more detailed statement."

Asked whether the conversations involved any defense obligations on Britain, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "No, sir!"

Concerning a possible trip to Rome no official announcement was made, but broad hints were thrown out through the British press. It was understood that Mr. Chamberlain tentatively set the end of January for the trip. Meanwhile he would test sentiment at home.

## POLAND FINISHES CZECH OCCUPATION

WARSAW, Nov. 28 (A.P.).—The last of the Czechoslovak territorial adjustments, for the time being at least, have been completed with Polish occupation of about twenty square miles of the Carpathian Valley.

A Polish Army major and a non-commissioned officer were reported killed yesterday in the occupation, which brought to a little over 400 square miles the Czechoslovak territory given to Poland by negotiations after the Munich agreement.

(The Polish Foreign Ministry protested to Prague and the Czechoslovak Government ordered investigation of incidents of the occupation. Reports to Prague were that the Polish soldiers entered the Carpathian area ahead of schedule, and the shootings occurred at two villages when the Czechoslovak soldiers were unable to withdraw quickly.)

## Killed in Skirmish

NOV 29 1938

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## 5,000 Still Stranded in Poland

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 28 (A.P.).—Five thousand bewildered Polish Jews stranded at the border station of Zbaszyn started today the second month of a strange, comfortless existence at Poland's front gate and Germany's back door—unable to move in either direction.

A month ago the German police rounded up 14,000 Polish Jews, herded them into prisons and barracks and then shipped them to the Polish frontier. The move was made because new Polish citizenship regulations carried the possibility that many Polish Jews might be left in Germany bereft of citizenship.

The Jews were taken to various border points. Some 5,000 who entered through Silesia were sent where they wanted to go in Poland. Others, who entered at Chojnice and at Zbaszyn, were permitted to travel into the Polish interior.

But when the Polish Government agreed to negotiate with Germany over the Jewish question, 5,500 deportees were still at Zbaszyn and were ordered held there by the Polish authorities.

Most of them are still there, some living in private residences, others in barns, barracks and stables and some in a flour mill. Some were moved into Poland after the government agreed yesterday to admit all over 65 years of age.

The Jewish relief committee is

feeding and clothing the refugees at Zbaszyn. The committee expects the Polish Government ultimately to permit all the 5,000 to move into the interior on a temporary basis, with the committee providing transportation and then attempting to arrange for their emigration.

## PUTS BLAME ON BENES

Lloyd George, Britain's war-time Prime Minister, blames Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, for that country's woes.

Mr. Benes, who resigned as President after the Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, which arose from Sudeten German demands for autonomy, now is in voluntary exile in England. He succeeded the late Thomas G. Masaryk, "father of the Czech republic," as President.

Mr. Lloyd George deplored Mr. Masaryk's absence from the Versailles conference, where the Czechs were represented by Mr. Benes. Mr. Lloyd George pictures Mr. Benes as an "impulsive, clever, but much less sagacious and more short-sighted politician who did not see that the more he grasped the less he could retain."

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## South African Official Calls on Mussolini

ROME, Nov. 28 (A.P.).—Defense Minister Oswald Pirow of South Africa, on a tour of European capitals, today called on Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

It was understood that Mr. Pirow's visit was concerned chiefly with trade relations between Italy and the Union of South Africa. He is scheduled to leave for Paris tomorrow.

## Sudetens in Italy Unanimous for Hitler

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (A.P.).—Berlin newspapers reported today that Sudeten Germans living in Italy had voted 100 per cent for Reichsfuehrer Hitler and the Nazi party in special polling Saturday on a German steamship off Genoa.

This voting was part of the election which will be held December 1 in the Sudetenland, ceded by Czechoslovakia to Germany, in which voters are called on to show their support of Hitler and vote for one of the Nazi candidates.

The Sudeten Germans in Italy assembled in Genoa and boarded a steamship which went out beyond the three-mile limit, where the voting took place. The number taking part was not disclosed.



1938

LISBON, PORTUGAL, NOV. 28-(AP)-PRESIDENT

OSCAR DE GAGGOS CARMONA SAID TODAY THAT PORTUGAL WAS DETERMINED TO KEEP HER EXTENSIVE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AND THAT ANY SUGGESTION TO THE CONTRARY WAS "BEYOND DISCUSSION."

"SOME MALICIOUS PERSONS HAVE SPREAD RUMORS REGARDING DEALINGS CONCERNING PORTUGUESE COLONIES," CARMONA SAID IN A SPEECH OPENING A NEW SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

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"BUT NO ONE MUST EVER FORGET THAT WE HAVE OCCUPIED OUR COLONIES FROM THE BEGINNING AND CREATED EVERYTHING THAT EXISTS THERE.

"WE WILL NOT SELL THEM AS THEY ARE AS MUCH PORTUGUESE AS PORTUGAL ITSELF, HENCE THEY ARE BEYOND DISCUSSION."

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY BEGAN A STUDY OF A PROPOSAL TO BIND THE COLONIES CLOSER TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY THROUGH AN ELABORATE AIR MAIL AND

PASSENGER SYSTEM. OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN ~~THE~~ ~~ROUND~~ OF VISITS RECENTLY VISITED PORTUGAL, AND LATER HELD IMPORTANT TALKS IN LONDON, BERLIN AND ROME. HIS VISIT TO SOME EXTENT THAT REFLECTED THE COUNTRY'S

NOV 29 1938

30.24-1107

~~CAUSED~~  
~~CAUSING LINEARNESS OVER~~ TALK THAT LARGER EUROPEAN POWERS MIGHT LET ADOLF HITLER TAKE OVER PORTUGUESE TERRITORY AS THE PRICE FOR <sup>European</sup> ~~CONTINENTAL~~ PEACE.

(PORTUGAL'S SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIAL POSSESSIONS COVER AN AREA OF 810,000 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 9,000,000.)

NOV 29 1938

MCKNIGHT'S APL 1650 3RD -EDB-549PES

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH - BUDGET  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOV 29 1938

LONDON, NOV. 28--BRITAIN'S TRAVELLING PRIME MINISTER IS TO TALK OVER WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI IN ROME THE BRITISH POLICY OF EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN BALKED TEMPORARILY BY GERMANY'S DRIVE ON JEWS.

30.24

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BOTH OF WHOM WERE IN PARIS LAST WEEK ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT, PROPOSED JOURNEYING TO ROME IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MUSSOLINI HAD SUGGESTED THE TRIP TO CHAMBERLAIN WHEN THEY MET SEPT. 29 IN MUNICH AND, IN ANSWER TO THE LATER BRITISH PROPOSAL OF MAKING THE MEETING IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY, HAD STATED "HE WOULD IN PRINCIPLE WELCOME A VISIT FROM THE PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY AT THAT TIME."

(EDS: TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT CARRIED IN DAY REPORT.)

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID JAN. 10 WAS A LIKELY DATE FOR THE STATESMEN TO MEET.



1938

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT HIGH ON THE AGENDA FOR THEIR TALKS WOULD BE THREE QUESTIONS:

1. IMPROVEMENT OF ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS, NOW CLOUDED BY GERMANY'S ANTI-SEMITIC POLICY.
2. IMPROVEMENT OF ITALIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS.
3. THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS DESCRIBED AS CONFIDENT THAT BY PERSONAL CONTACT WITH IL DUCE HE MIGHT SET IN MOTION NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WOULD LEAD TO A BROAD ACCORD AMONG BRITAIN, ITALY, GERMANY AND FRANCE.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT CHAMBERLAIN RATHER WOULD HAVE VISITED CHANCELLOR HITLER FIRST, SINCE EXPANDING GERMANY CONSTITUTES BRITAIN'S GREATEST DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM.

GERMANY'S ANTI-SEMITIC DRIVE, HOWEVER, FORCED POSTPONEMENT OF FURTHER DIRECT ANGLO-GERMAN APPROACHES AND IL DUCE, AS BEFORE THE MUNICH CONFERENCE WHICH DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY BE ASKED TO USE HIS GOOD OFFICES AGAIN--THIS TIME TOWARD REACHING AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO PLEAD WITH MUSSOLINI FOR AN ITALIAN-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD BRING INTO DISCUSSION CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL, A CONCESSION OF A FRENCH COMPANY IN WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS A LARGE HOLDING; THE FRENCH RAILROAD BETWEEN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, AND DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND; ITALY'S CLAIMS IN TUNIS; THE SPANISH ISLAND OF MALLORCA; AND BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR SPANISH INSURGENTS.

SOME OBSERVERS SUGGESTED THAT MUSSOLINI'S AGREEMENT TO THE BRITISH VISIT "IN PRINCIPLE" MEANT THAT THE MEETING MIGHT BE POSTPONED IF LONDON AND ROME FAILED IN THE MEANTIME TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE ON WHICH BRITAIN AND ITALY AT PRESENT DISAGREE. FRANCE WAS REPORTED STRONGLY OPPOSED TO GRANTING

SUCH RIGHTS SINCE THEY MIGHT AID IN A VICTORY IN SPAIN OF A POSSIBLY HOSTILE REGIME ATWART FRANCE'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH HER COLONIES.

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CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY "NO NEW DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF GRANTING BELLIGERENT RIGHTS" TO THE INSURGENTS WAS REACHED DURING HIS VISIT IN PARIS LAST WEEK.

ON THE OTHER HAND, LORD HALIFAX RECENTLY TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT THE ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT, FOR SETTLING MEDITERRANEAN, AFRICAN AND NEAR EASTERN DIFFERENCES, HAD NOT AFFECTED MUSSOLINI'S DETERMINATION TO OBTAIN AN INSURGENT TRIUMPH IN SPAIN.

AND RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION INDICATED THE INSURGENTS RECEIVED "SOME ASSISTANCE" FROM ITALY AND GERMANY DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT WAS PUT INTO EFFECT NOV. 16 ONLY AFTER ITALY WITHDREW 10,000 SOLDIERS FROM SPANISH INSURGENT FORCES.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID CHAMBERLAIN ALSO MAY INVITE IL DUCE TO ACT AS A GO-BETWEEN FOR LONDON AND BERLIN ON THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY'S WAR-LOST COLONIES AND DISARMAMENT OR STABILIZATION OF EXISTING ARMAMENTS.

THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS LAST WEEK IN PARIS HAD NOT LED TO A BRITISH COMMITMENT TO SEND AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO THE CONTINENT IN CASE OF WAR.

FRANCE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE APPROVED THE STATESMEN'S VISIT TO ITALY WHICH WILL MARK THE FIRST BY A BRITISH PRIME MINISTER SINCE THE LATE RAMSAY MACDONALD WENT TO STRESA IN APRIL, 1935.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY MET AT STRESA FOLLOWING GERMANY'S REBUILDING OF HER ARMY AND AIR FORCE AND, AMONG OTHER THINGS, AGREED TO SUPPORT A RESOLUTION BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL CONDEMNING GERMANY FOR BREAKING THE VERSAILLES TREATY TO REARM.

BE746PES



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30.24-1109

# Benes's Successor Is Chosen

## Remnants of Czechoslovakia to Be Ruled by Lawyer, Strange to Political Ways.

PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Shrunken Czechoslovakia today elected as the republic's third President Dr. Emil Hacha, sixty-six-year-old president of the supreme court administration and a newcomer in politics.

He was the only candidate and his election by the National Assembly was merely a formality. His term is seven years. He was given 272 votes of the 312 cast. Eight members of the German National party refused to participate in the election. Communist Deputies and Senators handed in blank ballots.

Rudolf Beran, a Deputy and Agrarian party leader who was former President Eduard Benes's opponent for twenty years, will be the new Premier. He was expected to pursue a completely pro-German course.

The entire diplomatic corps, with the exception of the German minister, who was represented by his legation counselor, witnessed the election. When the result was announced the chairman interrupted the session and asked Premier Jan Syrový to inform Hacha of the election.

When the session resumed, the new president entered Parliament and took an oath of loyalty to the constitution after Syrový in an address referred to recent developments (the cession of parts of Czechoslovakia to Germany, Hungary and Poland) which he said overwhelmed the nation with a force seldom encountered in the history of any nation.

The late Thomas G. Masaryk was first President of the republic. Dr. Eduard Benes, Masaryk's protegee who succeeded him, resigned after the Munich cession of Sudetenland to Germany.

The gray-haired jurist is virtually unknown to the general public, for though he has a high reputation in Prague legal circles, he never before has taken part in politics.

Hacha, who is a Roman Catholic, was born at Sviny, Bohemia, August 7, 1872.

The new Chief Executive will be known as the "President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic," a phrase which officially hyphenates the name of the nation to indicate the equality of the Czechs and Slovaks.

## Hacha Elected Czecho-Slovak Republic Head

### New President's First Act Is to Accept Syrový's Resignation; Policy May Conform to Reich Needs

PRAGUE, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Parliament elected Dr. Emil Hacha President today by 272 votes of 312. He is sixty-six years old, former president of the Supreme Court Administration, and a political newcomer. His election was a foregone conclusion and a mere formality.

The new chief executive will be known as the "President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic," a phrase which officially hyphenates the name of the nation to indicate the equality of the Czechs and Slovaks.

His first act was to accept the resignation of Premier General Jan Syrový, one-eyed army inspector who took the Premiership in the midst of the September crisis, which led to the cession of more than 11,000 square miles of Czechoslovak territory to Germany, Hungary and Poland.

Rudolf Beran, a Deputy, chairman of the newly formed Party of National Unity and a conservative who frequently opposed former President Benes, was asked by Hacha to form a Cabinet, and started consultations with political leaders and government experts. Beran gave a clue to his political viewpoint in an address to a party caucus in which he said:

"Even in a reduced state one can lead a full life nationally, economically and politically. We must learn from our past experience. An honest, loyal policy must be adopted toward our neighbors and the entire world. In rearing a state upon the new foundations care must be taken that Czechoslovakia does not miss the connections and does not arrive too late."

It was expected that the new government would shape its policies to conform with German needs, so that to all intents and purposes the new state would be a vassal of the

great neighbor almost encircling it. Dr. Hacha, the only candidate, was elected for seven years. The entire diplomatic corps attended the election except the German Minister, who was represented by his legation counselor.

The late Thomas G. Masaryk was the republic's first President. His protegee and successor, Dr. Benes, resigned after the September 29 Munich conference on the partition of the country.

Hacha, a Roman Catholic, was born at Sviny, Bohemia, August 7, 1872. He took an important part in drafting the constitution for the Legislature of Czechoslovakia when the republic was set up after the World War. For many years he represented the country on the World Court at The Hague.

### Hitler Creates Medal Of Thanks For Conquest

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (A. P.).—Chancellor Hitler has created a new medal to express his thanks for the annexation of Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

The new decoration is "the medal in memory of October 1, 1938," and is similar to a medal inspired by the absorption of Austria.

Two men with the flag of the Third Reich and a Nazi swastika are pictured on the face of the bronze medal.

On the other side is the inscription: "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer," with the date, October 1, 1938.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION LISTS HACHA'S POWERS AND DUTIES AS: REPRESENTING THE REPUBLIC AT HOME AND ABROAD, CONCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, ACCREDITING HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT, VETOING LAWS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, APPOINTING AND DISMISSING MINISTERS AND THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS, THE RIGHT OF PARDON, AND SUPREME COMMAND OVER THE DEFENSE FORCE.

AS PRESIDENT HACHA IS ALSO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, BUT HE CANNOT DECLARE WAR WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. HE CAN DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY NOT IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF HIS SEVEN-YEAR TERM.

LONDON, NOV. 30 (AP)—DELUGED WITH BARRED QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS PLAN TO VISIT PREMIER MUSSOLINI IN ITALY IN JANUARY, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE BELIEVED IT

"MIGHT HAVE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS" IN THE DIRECTION OF EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT.

CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION, AND OTHERS ASSAILED THE IDEA OF SUCH A VISIT WHILE ITALIAN PLANES IN THE SPANISH INSURGENT AIRFORCE WERE BOMBING BRITISH SHIPS IN SPANISH GOVERNMENT PORTS.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED MERELY, "THE DATE OF THE VISIT HAS NOT BEEN FIXED."

AFTER RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HAD TOLD THE HOUSE THAT NINE BRITISH SHIPS HAD BEEN BOMBED IN SPANISH GOVERNMENT PORTS SINCE OCT. 10, A. V. ALEXANDER, LABORITE FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, ASKED CHAMBERLAIN IF HE WOULD RAISE THE QUESTION OF SUCH BOMBINGS WITH MUSSOLINI.

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERED THAT HE WAS NOT PREPARED TO SAY WHAT WOULD BE DISCUSSED.

ONE LONDON NEWSPAPER REPORTED TODAY THAT CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT SEEK AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE WHILE IN ROME.

N1153A25



TEANECK, N. J., NOV. 30--(AP)--DR. PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER PREMIER OF BELGIUM, LISTED THREE PREREQUISITES TONIGHT TO EFFECT A LASTING WORLD PEACE.

SPEAKING BEFORE 700 MEMBERS OF BERGEN COUNTY WOMEN'S CLUBS, VAN ZEELAND SAID EUROPE'S PRESENT PEACE IS NOT PERMANENT BECAUSE "WE CANNOT HAVE A LASTING PEACE WITHOUT A CERTAIN DEGREE OF ORGANIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THIS DEGREE DOES NOT EXIST TODAY IN EUROPE."

HE SAID THESE THREE THINGS WERE NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT PEACE PERMANENCY:

- "1--RESPECT FOR THE PLEDGED WORD.
- "2--LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.
- "3--REORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC INTERCOURSE BETWEEN NATIONS."

## HACHA ACCLAIMS REICH'S EXAMPLE IN MANY FIELDS

ask Is to Acquaint His  
People With Situation,  
He Emphasizes

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (AP).—Czechoslovakia henceforth will work hand in hand with Germany through a Government of youth, the new President of the diminished Republic, Dr. Emil Hacha, declared today. "It is not difficult to understand these new developments, since a glimpse at the map clearly reveals the joint space of living," the sixty-six-year-old Dr. Hacha declared in an interview with the correspondent of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger. "We should never forget that Germany in many fields always has been an example for us."

"A Great Idea"  
For the turn from the days be-

fore Germany absorbed Czechoslovak Sudetenland, the President said he would "call as many men of the younger generation as possible into the Government."  
The Republic's policy toward Nazi Germany, said the President, must "be a very close relationship, born out of a great idea," a relationship in which "destiny has played its part."

The big task ahead, he emphasized, was to acquaint the people properly with the new situation.

Mass was celebrated in St. Vitus Cathedral today in honor of Dr. Hacha. Karl Cardinal Kaspar, Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohemia, officiated and conveyed to the new President the blessing of Pope Pius XI, transmitted from Rome through the papal Secretary of State.

## Beran Redefines Czecho-Slovak 'Youth' Cabinet

Sirovy Takes Defense Post,  
Chvalkovsky Retained,  
Benes Followers Barred;  
Tie With Berlin Tightened

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (AP).—President Emil Hacha of the Czecho-Slovak Republic approved tonight a Cabinet list presented by the new Premier Rudolf Beran. General Jan Sirovy, who resigned as Premier yesterday when Dr. Hacha became President, was retained in the government as Minister of National Defense. No followers of former President Eduard Benes were named in the national Cabinet, which follows:

PREMIER—Rudolf Beran.  
VICE-PREMIER—Karel Kramar.  
FOREIGN MINISTER—Frantisek Chvalkovsky.  
FINANCE—Dr. Joseph Kalfus.  
DEFENSE—General Sirovy.  
The Cabinet approved for the Czech territories follows:  
INTERIOR—Dr. Ottokar Fischer.  
COMMERCE—Dr. Vlastimil Sadek.  
SOCIAL WELFARE—Dr. Vladislav Klumpar.  
EDUCATION—Professor Jan Kadras.

AGRICULTURE—Dr. Vladislav Felera-bend.  
JUSTICE—Dr. Jaroslav Krejci.  
PUBLIC WORKS—Dominik Cipera.  
COMMUNICATIONS—General Alois Elias.  
PROPAGANDA—Dr. Georg Havelka.  
For the autonomous Slovak territories the following list was accepted:  
PREMIER AND INTERIOR MINISTER—Dr. Joseph Tiso.  
JUSTICE—Milos Vanko.

COMMUNICATIONS—Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky.  
EDUCATION—Matus Cernak.  
AGRICULTURE—Pavel Teplansky.  
Monsignor Augustine Volisin remains Premier of autonomous Ruthenia (the Carpatho-Ukraine). The only other minister approved today for Ruthenia was Julian Revay, who was named Minister of Transportation on October 12.

### Beran Is a Conservative

[Premier Beran, a former son and former leader of the Agrarian party, became head on November 17 of the new national party, called the State Party for National Unity, which was formed from an amalgamation of the Agrarian, National Unity, Fascist and Industrial parties. He is known as a conservative and frequently opposed former President Benes.]

## CHAMBERLAIN DENIES PRESSURE ON KENNEDY

Tells Commons Envoy's Attention  
Was Merely Drawn to Film

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain denied before the House of Commons today that the British Government had put pressure on United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to have critical newsreel commentaries deleted during the European crisis in September.

Geoffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal who challenged the Government on the point Nov. 23, demanded today to know whether the government had "sought the removal of the parts of cinema films on po-

litical grounds" in any other cases besides the one disclosed last week by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Prime Minister replied: "I am not aware of any instances in which the removal of parts of cinema film has been asked for by the government on political grounds."

"Is the Prime Minister not aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated quite clearly last week that the American Ambassador was asked for the removal of certain items?" Mr. Manders insisted.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "No, sir, he did not."

Mr. Manders: "Do I understand the Prime Minister as saying the government exercised no pressure of any kind whatever in asking the American Ambassador to get these items withdrawn?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "The attention

of the American Ambassador was drawn to certain items. He was asked to look into it."  
Mr. Kennedy was visiting the London Stock Exchange when the newsreel question came up in Commons. His arrival virtually stopped all business. Members stood and cheered loudly. Then a crowd of brokers sang "Poor Old Joe," a sentimental English song with gusto.

SIR JOHN HAD EXPLAINED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ACTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH AMBASSADOR KENNEDY TO HAVE REMOVED FROM A NEWSREEL COMMENTS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED MIGHT HAVE HAD A "PREJUDICIAL EFFECT" DURING THE GERMAN-CZECH CRISIS. THE FILM (PARAMOUNT) CONTAINED COMMENTS OF TWO POLITICAL CRITICS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S INTERNATIONAL POLICIES.

KENNEDY, HOWEVER, DECLARED IT WAS "INACCURATE TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION" THAT HE "PERSONALLY TOOK ANY ACTION WHICH CAUSED THE NEWSREEL TO BE CHANGED." HE EXPLAINED HE MERELY REFERRED THE MATTER TO THE OFFICE OF WILL HAYS, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DID NOT KNOW HOW THE HAVE OFFICE HAD ACTED.